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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV NEW YORK, MAY 22, 1918 No. 37

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Entered as second-class matter. Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., *Publishers*, . New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - Cable Address, "Era, New York."
CHICAGO OFFICE—123 W. Madison St.—'Phone, Central 6941

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....$4.00 a year
Canada $4.50 and Foreign $5.00 a year.
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.

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Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—
Bribery 3
Meeting the Potash Demand 3
Uses of Graphite 4
Germany's Concealed Strength 4
SPECIAL ARTICLES—
Increase in Use of Edible Oils 5
Growth of Patent Medicine Trade 13
NEWS—
Commercial Bribery Viewed as Crime..... 7
Du Pont Interests to Exhibit Foreign Goods in New York 9
Dutch East Indies Trade with U.S..... 10
U. S. Meets Potash Demand 11
Camphor Output of Taiwan 12
Trade Notes and Personals 12
Output of Oxalic Acid Limited 14
Graphite Production in 1917 15
THE FOREIGN MARKETS—
Suppressing Speculation in Shellac 16
England's Control of Oil Seed Trade 17
MARKET REVIEWS—
Colors and Dyestuffs 18-19
Heavy Chemicals 20-21
Drugs and Chemicals 22-23
PRICES CURRENT—
Drugs, Chemicals, etc., in Original Packages 24
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 30

Bribery

The growing evil of bribery in commercial transactions has been vigorously attacked by the Federal Trade Board in a communication to the Senate and House requesting the passage of a law making the practice a criminal offense. The Commission has no criminal jurisdiction and can deal with the evil as unfair competition only, and even then the Board has no control over the one receiving the bribe. The state laws covering the practice are dead.

When salesmen cross state lines in pursuit of new business, however, they come under the national laws governing interstate commerce and can, if Congress passes the necessary act, be held liable by the Federal Trade Commission, and if the receiver is made equally responsible with the briber, the practice may be reduced to a minimum. There are many houses which have been drawn into bribery by the reckless competitive methods of rival companies. They have found their business slipping from them, because employees of their customers were paid large sums by the salesagents of new firms, and there seemed no way to hold the trade except to follow in the same course and offer the employees money or other gratuities.

The drug, chemical and dyestuff industries are not free from these blighting practices. When the dyestuff manufacturers met in convention in New York this question was considered sufficiently important by many members to warrant action by the association, but the resolution prepared by the delegate who was most active in organizing the manufacturers was lost sight of in the hot debate over who's who in the industry, and when it was decided that dealers were not eligible to membership the delegate who wrote the resolution, and who happened to be a dealer, walked off with it in his pocket.

The national drug associations, the chemical societies and the dye manufacturers can assist the movement by going on record in favor of national legislation to aid the Federal Trade Commission in its efforts to put an end to a practice which is undermining legitimate business and corrupting useful employees.

Meeting the Potash Demand

The Government reports, which were issued last week, will be read with interest by drug and chemical manufacturers. The production of potash has increased so rapidly that it is believed in another year the United States will become independent of foreign supplies. The brines of Western Nebraska have proved to be the most productive source. The

potash made from kelp forms about ten per cent. of the total production. The processes for obtaining potash from alunite, from molasses, from beet sugar waste liquors, from cement dust, from wood ashes and from blast furnaces are turning out fair amounts, and the output will be increased next year by all these methods except from blast furnaces which must give first heed to the demands of the steel trade during the period of the war.

In this connection a well known chemist says Germany will be surprised and disappointed if she hopes that our agricultural activities will be curtailed by lack of potash for the crops. He says we can get through this year and need not worry because thousands of tons of potash will be available next year from newly discovered sources. We do need caustic potash, however, for the manufacture of oxalic acid, according to a report issued by the United States Tariff Commission, in which it is stated that we were entirely dependent upon Germany for this product before the war. The potash supplies of Nebraska and Utah could not be utilized because those deposits yield chloride of potash which must be further treated to obtain caustic potash. Manufacturers of oxalic acid were obliged to turn to American producers of potash from wood ashes.

American manufacturers of oxalic acid will not be able to compete with German producers after the war. In Germany oxalic acid is made from producer gas and caustic soda. The gas is a waste product in many industries and the process is very economical. The producer gas process is said to be more practicable, but involves engineering difficulties which American manufacturers have not solved.

Germany's Concealed Strength

Germany's great secrecy in industrial enterprises and the military control of great manufacturing plants, which has always been in evidence to visitors at the Krupp works at Essen, bring out in strong contrast the mistakes of American manufacturers in allowing free access to plants here before the war, and our laxity which has made possible the destruction of a vast amount of property and the loss of valuable plans and trade secrets.

Attention is drawn to Germany's successful concealment of her economic strength and even the expansion of her population, and hence the military strength it was possible for her to develop, by a writer in *Printers Ink* who says it is hardly necessary to emphasize descriptively the contrast in this regard between the German way and the way of other leading nations. It will be remembered that the opening of the war in 1914 drew attention to the surprisingly large number of German reservists who were in the United States for the purpose of studying industrial methods—sons and other relatives of German manufacturers and sons of German factory superintendents, over on business ostensibly of more advantage to America than to German. Their presence in individual instances was regarded as a mere coincidence and certain manufacturers laughed aside any suggestion of doubt as to the desirability of allowing these German experts the opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the intimate details of American manufacturing methods.

We have heard much of the freight steamship construction in German shipyards; few have realized that most of the vessels were being built for Black Sea and inland river service, says the writer who evidently was a close student of conditions in Germany before the war. Ships are being built on the Main and two new yards have been added to the two existing at Ratisbon. How can England and Norway hope to compete with Germany in carrying freight from the Black Sea to northern Europe? We hear much about the deterioration of the German railways, but practically nothing about the development of the waterways. Yet they have been of vital importance in enabling Germany to withstand the pressure of her adversaries.

Uses of Graphite

The war is broadening our knowledge of the uses of products. Graphite, which the school books told us was used for lead pencils and crucibles, is now in demand as a protective polish for explosives, for foundry facings, for dry battery fillers and numerous other uses which consume many times the amount that ever went into lead pencils.

The Geological Survey estimates that 30,000 tons of graphite suitable for crucibles will be needed in 1918. The domestic production of flake or crucible grade, this year is expected to reach 8,000 tons, and this will be an increase of 100 per cent. over the output in 1917. The demand for non-crucible graphite is not expected to exceed 28,000 to 32,000 tons and this amount can be supplied by domestic plants and Mexican production. Alabama was the largest producer of crystalline graphite in 1917, marketing more than 6,000,000 pounds valued at $720,000. New York was second in production with 3,000,000 pounds valued at $260,000. Pennsylvania produced 800,000 pounds. The imports of graphite in 1917 amounted to 42,000 tons valued at nearly $9,000,000. New mines are being developed in this country, but the demand is far ahead of the supply.

PLANT FOR SODA ASH IN CANADA

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, May 21.—The Brunner-Mond Company of Canada, Ltd., in which the American Solvay Process Co., of Syracuse, is largely interested, is about to establish a plant for the manufacture of soda ash at Amherstburg, in Essex Co., Ontario, at an estimated cost of $3,000,000.

The principal materials used in the manufacture of soda ash—limestone and salt—occur in abundance near Amherstburg. The Solvay process will be employed.

The industry when in full operation will employ some 400 men, and it is expected that the output will be sufficient to supply the normal Canadian demand. The management of the factory will be in the hands of Gordon S. Rutherford. Wallace Campbell is Secretary-Treasurer.

Increase in Use of Edible Oils

Value of Vegetable Food Products Consumed in the United States

IMPORTATION of vegetable oils and material for their production has trebled in value since the beginning of the war, and the United States in common with other parts of the world has greatly increased its consumption of food oils. With the demand for animal fats for the men in the trenches, people at home have turned to vegetable fats to take the place of the meats, butter, cheese and condensed milk which they are sending to the battlefields. In addition to this, the war itself has made great demands upon the vegetable oils of the world, by reason of the fact that they contain a large percentage of glycerin, which is now required for the manufacture of high explosives. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that the United States alone, although the world's largest producer of cotton seed oil, imported in 1917 approximately $75,000,000 of food oils and material for their production, about one-fourth of this coming from our Philippine Islands.

Cocoanut oil imported in 1917 was 163,000,000 lbs. against 58,000,000 lbs. in 1914 and of copra, the dried meat of the cocoanut, intended for use in manufacturing cocoanut oil, 367,000,000 lbs. against 60,000,000 lbs. in 1914; the importation of the oil having practically trebled while that of copra was six times as much as in 1914. The imports of soya bean oil, much of which is used for food, were in 1917 265,000,000 lbs. against 13,000,000 in 1914 or twenty times as much. Peanut oil imported in 1917 was 27,000,000 lbs. against 7,000,000 lbs. in 1914. In other principal food oils such as olive, sesame, rapeseed, mustard seed, palm kernel and cohune, there has been little increase, chiefly by reason of the fact that the European countries have drawn largely upon the chief oil seed areas of the world.

Imports into the United States of principal food oils and materials from which they are produced (1905-1917).

Calendar years	COPRA: Not shredded desiccated or prepared, Pounds	COPRA: Not shredded desiccated or prepared, Value	COPRA: Shredded, desiccated or prepared, Pounds	COPRA: Shredded, desiccated or prepared, Value
1906	2,952,015	$117,618		
1907	12,378,354	505,637	not separately shown	
1908	17,147,986	471,501	prior to 1911	
1909	24,724,806	753,784		
1910	26,838,690	1,092,983		
1911	46,961,768	1,934,081	3,542,851	271,545
1912	62,168,440	2,762,619	6,043,498	449,365
1913	30,351,468	1,553,059	8,949,953	690,852
1914	60,076,664	2,764,463	8,412,485	642,856
1916	108,294,331	3,756,526	4,921,683	322,600
1917	158,707,903	7,735,048	10,886,546	918,969
	366,700,360	19,167,058	9,702,785	836,796

	COCOANUT OIL: Pounds	COCOANUT OIL: Value		OLIVE OIL—EDIBLE: Gallons	OLIVE OIL—EDIBLE: Value
1906(a)	17,758,969	$1,185,313	1905	1,934,803	$2,210,961
1907	44,421,279	3,530,723	1906	3,072,051	3,083,826
1908	47,576,803	2,785,105	1907	3,688,568	3,768,545
1909	45,065,022	3,026,539	1908	3,805,542	4,096,054
1910	52,810,352	4,072,709	1909	3,633,447	4,870,078
1911	48,494,351	3,925,641	1910	4,456,131	5,811,970
1912	46,719,748	3,864,650	1911	4,149,591	5,748,843
1913	72,195,622	6,257,848	1912	5,794,601	7,146,855
1914	58,012,425	5,147,154	1913	5,179,209	6,776,842
1915	63,165,102	5,334,271	1914	6,780,936	8,421,499
1916	64,349,308	6,816,685	1915	6,368,872	8,105,834
1917	163,091,003	18,852,789	1916	7,301,328	10,416,273
			1917	6,807,281	9,441,264

(b)	SOYA BEAN OIL: Pounds	SOYA BEAN OIL: Value	RAPE SEED OIL: (c)Pounds	RAPE SEED OIL: Value
1911(a)	11,287,935	$665,360	(a)692,277	$336,194
1912	24,958,865	1,361,294	1,368,864	697,772
1913	14,221,227	692,957	1,443,908	711,546
1914	12,554,948	657,231	1,489,544	732,303
1915	21,335,213	931,791	1,545,739	857,302
1916	145,409,268	8,212,738	2,690,755	1,508,604
1917	264,925,782	21,191,262	1,350,892	981,927

Calendar years	COTTON SEED OIL: Pounds	COTTON SEED OIL: Value	PALM KERNEL OIL: Pounds	PALM KERNEL OIL: Value
1911	(a)579,573	$26,051	(a)11,201,038	$928,535
1912	2,160,051	117,337	27,681,291	2,138,821
1913	11,406,831	724,144	27,745,730	2,445,449
1914	16,016,557	869,267	21,089,142	982,059
1915	11,675,427	488,241	5,312,367	391,813
1916	16,597,785	954,714	4,323,735	412,707
1917	13,826,028	1,211,880	306	31

	PEANUTS: Shelled, Pounds	PEANUTS: Shelled, Value	PEANUTS: Not shelled, Pounds	PEANUTS: Not shelled, Value	PEANUT OIL: Gallons	PEANUT OIL: Value
1911	(a)1,186,084	$48,602	3,401,101	$130,396		
1912	1,711,061	65,147	11,737,007	432,238	not shown prior to	
1913	11,064,364	541,413	12,884,035	498,811	July 1, 1913	
1914	26,113,260	1,134,005	19,934,817	724,797	982,059	$674,787
1915	10,813,624	356,740	11,609,695	381,869	834,581	550,814
1916	17,178,833	663,084	8,482,427	327,326	2,089,801	1,173,846
1917	42,578,009	2,011,976	7,688,669	325,869	3,653,938	2,672,506

(a) Six months figures.
(b) Included in "all other oils" prior to July 1, 1911.
(c) Included in "hemp and rape seed" prior to July 1, 1911.

Sources of Oil Seeds

India, Ceylon, Dutch East Indies, China and the Philippines are the principal producers of oil seeds and nuts. Nature in providing fats for the food of man originally gave to the inhabitants of the frigid zone the blubber of the seal, whale and walrus; to the inhabitants of the temperate zone the meats and fats of the domestic animals, and to the people of the tropics the oil seeds and nuts; but with the increased density of population, and, therefore, the lack of area with which to maintain the food producing animals, man found that he could produce a larger quantity of fat upon a given area in the form of seeds, whether those of the grasses, plants, shrubs, or the majestic palm. Tropical man has long relied for his requirements of fatty foods upon oil seeds, and of late temperate zone man, finding his supply of food animals running low, has turned to the tropical world for material with which to supplement his waning stock of animal food.

Germany with her trained chemists, and the food demands of a dense population, was the first to develope the use in the temperate zones of vegetable fats from the tropics, importing quantities of various oil seeds, including the dried meat of the cocoanut, and utilizing the oil in conjunction with milk for the production of margarine; a custom which extended to all parts of the temperate zones, and calling into use many vegetable oils formerly little used for food. Cotton seed of which the world now produces 11,000,000 tons; one-half of it in the United States, has been found to contain approximately 15 per cent. of oil, which when properly treated is so well suited for human food that a very large proportion of the 350,000,000 gallons of cotton seed oil produced in the world is now used for food, chiefly disguised under such titles as "compound lard," etc., etc. Soya beans, of which China, Manchuria

and Japan are large producers, also contain from 10 to 15 per cent. of oil; rapeseed, the product of a turnip-like plant, 30 to 35 per cent.; mustard seed a like percentage; peanuts 40 to 45 per cent; sesame, the seed of a tropical or sub-tropical plant 45 to 50 per cent.; and the cocoanut fully 70 per cent., while palm kernel chiefly from Africa, and the kernel from the cohune nut are also high in percentage of edible oil.

Cost of Edible Oils

The cost to the consumers of the various classes of food oils, of course, differs materially in accordance with quality of the oil or its popularity. The import price of soya bean oil entering the United States averaged in 1917 8c per pound, sesame 8½c; cotton seed 9c; rapeseed, peanut, and palm kernel approximately 10c; cocoanut 11½c, and edible olive oil 18½c per pound, these being in all cases the prices in the countries from which imported. The export price of our cotton seed oil is about 50 per cent. higher than that imported, due to quality and especially the more complete refinement of that produced in the United States.

World importation of vegetable oils and oil seeds aggregated before the war about $500,000,000 a year; Germany leading with $100,000,000; France $90,000,000; United Kingdom $60,000,000; Belgium $37,000,000; Netherlands $13,000,000; Denmark $10,000,000. In the United States the imports of vegetable oils and copra for the production of cocoanut oil aggregated in 1907 $17,000,000; in 1913 $45,000,000 and in 1917 over $90,000,000. The total value of the world production of oil seeds and nuts is estimated at approximately $2,000,000,000 per annum.

VEGETABLE OIL STORAGE AT SEATTLE

Rogers, Brown & Co., of Seattle, Wash., who are classed among the leading vegetable oil importers in the United States, are making preparations to add to their storage facilities. When the new tanks are installed this concern will have a storage capacity of 4,500,000 gallons and Seattle will become the greatest terminal of the kind in the world. The total capacity of all the vegetable oil storage tanks at this terminal is now 5,000,000 gallons, but within a few weeks the new tanks of Rogers, Brown & Co. will raise this capacity to 8,500,000 gallons.

The oil imported from the Orient averages $1.50 a gallon in value and when completed the tanks of Rogers, Brown & Co. will be able to care for oil to the value of $6,750,000, while the port as a whole will have a total tank storage capacity for oil valued at $12,750,000.

The Dairen (Manchuria) mills state that they are able to express about 12 per cent. of oil from soya beans, and the extraction mill, it is stated, obtained 20 per cent. But, as it is an axiom that 48 kin of beans make a 46-kin cake and 4 kin of oil, the average proportion of oil obtained can not exceed one-twelfth, or 8 1-3 per cent. In a long series of chemical analyses (119) to determine the oil content of beans, covering several years and all important production points, none containing full 20 per cent. of oil were found.

The highest oil content found in the series was 19.88 per cent. in a sample from Changchun, but several ran over 19 per cent., while 14.72 per cent. was the lowest of the series, the remainder varying between the two extremes. In order to arrive at a proper average for the oil content of beans, 50 analyses were taken, and the result shown was 17.10 per cent. of oil, which is therefore a fair average quality (f. a. q.) bean-oil content. Anything above that, as 18 or 19 per cent., would indicate extra quality beans, and those with less than 17.10 per cent. of oil would be poor quality beans.

APPROPRIATING AMERICAN TRADE MARKS

Many manufacturers have complained of the appropriation of valuable trade marks by Germans in neutral countries since the war began and Printers' Ink has made an investigation, and says there is no question that there is marked and increased activity on the part of German and Austrian subjects in registering in neutral countries United States trade-mark.

It develops that one Richard Mittler, an Austrian, is seeking to establish title in the countries encompassed in the Berne Trade-Mark Convention to the trade-marks of a number of American manufacturers of automobile tires, including the marks "Federal," "Firestone," "Fisk," "Republic," "Ajax," etc. While this particularly flagrant appropriation of trade-names has but just been brought to the attention of American firms and is serving as the main inspiration of the current agitation, the fact remains that Mittler initiated his project in the year 1915, and gave notice of his intent by "publication" early in 1916.

The officials at Washington were apprised only a few days ago that the Havana Auto Company, of Havana, Cuba, has made application for the registration in its name in Cuba of a number of the best known American automobile trade-marks including "Pierce-Arrow," "Anderson," "Premier" and "Hupmobile."

The newest trade-mark complication is a direct result of the action of the United States War Trade Board in "blacklisting" German import and export firms in the various Latin-American countries.

Many of these alien enemy traders in Central and South America have in the past handled considerable quantities of goods of United States manufacture and are thus thoroughly familiar with the proportions of the present demand and probable future demand for trade-marked articles of American origin. Guided by this inside knowledge of trade conditions, the Teuton traders, freed by the imposition of the "black list" from the last restraining influence, are now making a scramble to register in their own names the American marks. The consequence will be, of course, that American merchandise, bearing a mark thus misappropriated, will be barred from entry at the South American port unless consigned to the German who has snatched title to the mark. Consular officers have just reported to Washington several particularly flagrant cases of German aggression of this kind.

PAINT REMOVER SUIT SETTLED

The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York has enjoined the H. B. Chalmers Company and Harry B. Chalmers from manufacturing, using or selling any composition for removing paint or varnish of the composition described and claimed in certain letters patent which the Chadeloid Chemical Company own, and includes all of the removers which the H. B. Chalmers Company and Harry B. Chalmers had hitherto sold under certain trade names. The parties have made a financial settlement.

According to the Fallon (Nevada) *Eagle*, drilling operations for potash in Dixie Valley are progressing encouragingly. Drilling is reported to have passed through 32 feet of rich black muck, showing the presence of potassium salts throughout the entire stratum. The brine which is found in the muck also shows the presence of potash in fair quantities. Drilling will be continued in the expectation of striking a potash bearing brine of high quality beneath the rock salt that underlies the muck.

AETNA T.N.T. PLANT DESTROYED

The trinitrotoluol plant of the Aetna Chemical Company at Oakdale, sixteen miles west of Pittsburgh, Pa., was wrecked by an explosion on Saturday, May 18, and 56 men were killed, 94 injured and 31 employees are missing. The debris burned all Saturday and Sunday. The country was laid waste for a distance of several miles by the force of the explosion and by fire.

On Sunday Federal officers representing the Department of Justice ordered the arrest of two men who were photographing the ruins and who were charged by a woman with making seditious remarks. A special policeman, employed by the Aetna Chemical Company, arrested two men as they were about to hurry away from the plant on a motorcycle. The names and charges upon which these men are held are withheld by officials pending investigation.

All day a blue-blown smoke continued to hang over the ruins, considerably impending the work of the searchers. Its deadly fumes are feared by the residents of the community, and only when a slight breeze would lift the smoke would searchers be able to get close to the various piles of debris.

For a time the work was impeded further by the thousands of sightseers that flocked to the scene. Automobiles blocked all roads to and from the place and another company of the state constabulary was rushed in automobiles from Greensburg to establish a greater cordon about the scene of the disaster.

CONTRACTS FOR 100,000,000 LBS. PICRIC ACID

The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department has contracted with the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, of New York, for picric acid deliveries amounting to 6,000,000 pounds monthly, and the Everly M. Davis Chemical Corporation for 3,000,000 pounds a month.

New plants will be built to meet the large production. The Butterworth-Judson Corporation may build at Brunswick, Ga., and the Everly M. Davis Chemical Corporation at Little Rock, Ark. One reason given for building the plants at these points is said to be the labor question, there being better facilities for obtaining men at these locations.

The officers and directors of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation are William A. Bradford, president and general manager; George A. MacIntosh, first vice-president; Edward Spahr, second vice-president and auditor; N. W. Runnion, secretary and treasurer; N. H. Broughton, purchasing agent. Directors: William A. Bradford, T. L. Chadbourne, Jr., S. B. Fleming, J. J. Watson, Jr., C. E. Mitchell, G. M. Dahl, L. M. Baldwin, W. H. Aldridge,

Everly M. Davis of the Everly M. Davis Corporation, is connected with the Davis-Durkin Corporation, 60 Wall street, New York. Officials of the Butterworth-Judson and the Davis companies are to hold conferences with the authorities in Washington and meantime refuse to discuss details of the contracts.

NEW ALKALI PLANT AT NIAGARA

Buffalo, N. Y., May 21.—Five acres of land on the Lewiston road, beyond the Niagara University, have been bought by the United States Government, as a site for the new $1,000,000 electrolytic alkali plant, which the War Industries Board has decided to locate in the Niagara district. Representatives of the company have been in the city recently inquiring into labor conditions. The new plant, it was reported in industrial circles, will be operated by steam-generated power instead of by hydro-electric power.

COMMERCIAL BRIBERY VIEWED AS CRIME

Federal Trade Commission Asks Congress to Enact Law Against Gratuities and Loans to Employes of Prospective Customers by Sales Agents

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 21.—A law to make commercial bribery a criminal offense is urged by the Federal Trade Commission, and a communication asking for the enactment of legislation to that effect has been sent to both branches of Congress.

The commission has found commercial bribery to be general throughout many branches of industry and scores of complaints have been issued by it on that account. Fourteen States at present have laws prohibiting such practices, but they fail to reach the root of the evil and eradicate it, it is declared, and, in fact, are practically dead.

In its letter to Congress the commission declares that it "has found that commercial bribery of employees is a prevalent and common practice in many industries. These bribes take the form of commissions for alleged services, of money and gratuities, and entertainments of various sorts, and of loans—all intended to influence such employees in the choice of materials. It is evident that this inexcusable added cost is finally passed on to the consumer.

The practice has been condemned by business men, legislatures and courts, including among the business men those who have finally resorted to it in self defense in competing with less scrupulous rivals, or in selling to concerns whose employees have extorted commissions under threats to destroy or disapprove goods submitted to them for tests.

How prevalent the practice is and how great the need of legislation seems to be, is illustrated by the statement of one man of prominence in industry, who welcomed the proceedings of the commission to destroy the practice with this statement:

"From an experience of thirty years in industry, I don't believe that there is a single house that has not had to pay bribes to hold old business or to obtain new. Bribery is inherently dishonest and tends to dishonesty and is unfair to competitors and customers, and I don't believe it ever will be stopped until made a crime by the United States Government.

"The commission feels that the stamping out of commercial bribery is one necessary step to the preservation of free, open and fair competition, and to that end urges that such legislation should prohibit not only the giving and offering, but the acceptance and solicitation of any gift or other consideration by an employee as an inducement or reward for doing any act in relation to his employer's affairs or business, or for showing or forbearing to show favor or disfavor to any person in relation to his principal's or employer's affairs or business."

A chemist who recently visited the plant of the British Dyes, Ltd., says: "As a result of recent research about one hundred new intermediate products have been discovered, and many of these, owing to the rigorous method of specialization, were formerly a German monopoly. There is, for example, benzidine, which is a monopoly of Germany no longer. Rather less than two years ago plant was installed by British Dyes for the production of benzidine, and it is now being produced of a better quality than what came from Germany. The plant already installed is capable of producing one thousand tons per year."

Explosion Insurance

Ever since the outbreak of the world war, and particularly since the entrance of the United States into the conflict as a belligerent, so many war munition plants have been blown up and otherwise made the object of depredations by enemy spies that within the last two years a great demand has risen for explosion insurance. Shortly after the breaking off of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany, such an avalanche of explosion risks was offered that the insurance companies, with their very limited experience in this form of business in the past, were caught at a loss as to proper rules of practice, but as a result of conferences among companies undertaking this new form of risks a schedule of risks has now been evolved which is found to work out in the main satisfactorily. In describing this new form of underwriting business, W. C. Boorn, assistant manager of the Western department, Hartford Fire Insurance Company, recently said before the Fire Insurance Club of Chicago:

"Explosion insurance is primarily against depredations which may be caused by the acts of enemies, alien or otherwise, in producing an explosion on the premises where the damage resulting would not be covered under the terms and conditions of a fire or other contract. A bomb might be placed in a building, either by an outsider or a workman, causing serious damage without resultant fire, and insurance against such damage is the fundamental reason for an explosion policy. However, the assured in many cases desires to be protected against the loss or damage that might be caused from an explosion originating in any manner, so for an additional premium protection may be extended to cover any loss that may occur on the premises from explosion, malicious or otherwise. The probability of loss arising from the inherent hazard of a risk is much greater in some than it is in others. In a general iron works, the chance of an explosion occuring from some inherent hazard seems almost negligible. On the other hand, the explosion hazard in a flouring mill, grain elevator, and especially in many kinds of acid factories is much greater and a relatively higher charge is made for assuring the inherent hazard. The third feature in the coverage of an explosion policy is that it shall only assume liability through an explosion occuring on the premises and the form used must so state. But by the payment of another additional premium the words "occuring on the premises" may be deleted from the form and the assured will be protected from any loss arising from explosion and occuring either on or off the premises. These three features, then—the malicious hazard, the inherent hazard, and the outside hazard—form the basis of an explosion policy and will be assumed on the payment of the proper rates applying."

In fixing rates, acid factories have been divided into two classes—those used for the manufacture of acids such as acetic, muriatic, nitric and sulphuric, which, though entering into the manufacture of certain munitions, are also used largely for ordinary manufacturing purposes and generally have a low explosion hazard. The basis rate for this class is 50 cents, with an inherent hazard charge of 5 cents. The other class of acid factories have a high explosion hazard and the products manufactured, such as benzol and picric acid, are used almost exclusively in making high explosives. The basic rate for this class has been fixed at $1.50, with an additional charge of 50 cents for the inherent hazard, on the assumption that an alien enemy would in all likelihood endeavor to cripple the output of ammunition and war supplies by attacking the base from which the supplies are received.

MAY INCREASE TAX ON COSMETICS

Washington, D. C., May 22.—If a new revenue bill is framed at this session of Congress, and there is a great deal of sentiment in that direction, many of the articles and commodities now the subject of internal revenue taxation will be further hit by the increase in rates. This revenue measure is hanging over the business world as a club and the matter has been brought to the attention of President Wilson by Representative Cordell Hull, income tax expert of Congress.

Mr. Hull informed the President that action should be taken so that the business of the country would have early warning of the financial obligations it would be called upon to meet in the form of taxes next year.

Cosmetics, diamonds, jewelry, furs, expensive clothing, and other commodities in this same class should be taxed, according to Representative Hull as a means of reducing the operation of non-essential industries and of increasing revenue. He also favors increasing income and excess profits taxes, but he has indicated that he fears too heavy a levy on these would interfere with the business of the country and its productive activities.

"Not only would high taxes on cosmetics, diamonds, jewelry, and furs, add to the man power and the resources of the country by limiting the operations of the industries producing them," Congressman Hull declares, "but they would go a long way toward reducing the cost of living—which has become one of the most pressing problems we face."

FOREIGN TRADE IN APRIL

American imports were somewhat larger in April than in March, but exports fell off slightly compared with the previous month, according to a statement issued recently by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Imports were valued at $279,000,000 as compared with $242,000,000 for March. For the ten months ended with April the value of imports was $2,362,000,000 against $2,072,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1917.

Exports fell off from $530,000,000 in March to $500,000,000 in April. For the ten months ended with April the value of exports was $4,894,000,000, a falling off from the $5,167,000,000 for a similar ten months' period in 1917.

Imports of gold continued at a low figure in April, less than $3,000,000 being received. Only $86,000,000 worth was imported for the ten months ended with April as compared with $834,000,000 for a similar period in 1917. Exports of gold were also light during April, the total being less than $4,000,000. The total exports for the ten months' period were $185,000,000, a slight increase over the $167,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1917.

Imports and exports of silver have been above the average of previous years, the imports for the ten months' period in 1918 amounting to $59,000,000 as compared with $28,000,000 a year ago and the exports to $84,000,000 as compared with $63,000,000 in 1917.

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., manufacturing chemists, have awarded a contract for the construction of a new two-story brick building, about 46 x 150 feet, at their plant. The structure is estimated to cost $10,000.

The Babcock Drug Company, Brocton, N. Y., has awarded a contract for the construction of a new two-story building, about 60 x 90 feet, at Main and Lake streets. E. J. Bailey, Brocton, is the building contractor.

Drug and Chemical Mart in New York

Alfred I. du Pont and Associates Plan World Trade in Crude and Manufactured Products

New York is to have the greatest permanent exhibit of drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs ever gathered for commercial purposes in any part of the world. A leading import and export company composed of prominent men in the United States, France and England have made plans for the world trade after the war, and will collect the products of the chief manufacturing nations as well as the crude materials drawn upon by this country for use in the drug, dye and chemical industries.

Speaking of the scope of the undertaking, on Tuesday, in an interview with a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, A. O. Kellogg, manager of the Chemical Department of the Allied Industries Corporation, said:

"We shall import chemicals, crudes, oils and drugs of standard grades which will be on exhibition and will also be for sale in quantities which buyers may want. The exhibit will represent the import department in those lines and the business will be conducted like that of any well organized import and export house, only we believe we have thonght out plans more comprehensive than the ordinary firm engaged in this line and perhaps a few years ahead of present methods.

"The exhibit will serve practically as a Bureau of Standards on crude products the world over, and will show the manufacturer in America the finished materials made in other countries. Each department will be in the hands of an expert who will gather the products under my general supervision. We expect to perfect our plans in time to compete for world trade after the war is over, but in the meantime business can be inaugurated by making use of tonnage returning from foreign ports to which shipments of war supplies are being made."

Alfred I. du Pont and Francis I. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., who recently organized the Allied Industries Corporation, in association with Philip Kobbe, Charles C. Dickson and D. M. Stewart, announce the purchase of the leasehold of Grand Central Palace for the purpose of using the building as a great market place for the exhibition of goods of all sorts from London and Paris and elsewhere, where they may be viewed and purchased by domestic buyers. The new organization has taken over the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange of New York, which holds the present lease of the building, because the Exchange, under an act of Congress in 1912, possesses rights which practically make buildings which it controls free ports in themselves.

Under this law imported merchandise of all kinds may be received in this country without payment of duty and placed on exhibition in the Grand Central Palace or in other buildings which the company may control. No duty is to be paid on such goods until they are sold. Unsold goods may be shipped back to their point of origin without payment of duty.

The new organization will open offices at once in London and Paris. It is planned, however, to extend its business to all the nations of the Allies and to all South American countries. Agents of the company have been sent to Europe to make arrangements with European firms for the exhibition of their goods in the palace, and it was declared that French clothes and millinery, European textiles, and goods of all kinds which are usually purchased in Europe by American buyers sent abroad, would be opened for inspection in the building as soon as its interior had been remodeled. Plans for the interior changes are now being made.

The company's affiliations are very close financially with the French-American Constructive Corporation, the Allied Industries Corporation, the All-Americas Association, All-Americas Publishing Company, Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, and New York Furniture Exchange. All of these interests were organized for the purpose of stimulating trade between the United States and the allied Governments of Europe, Latin America, and the Far East.

It is understood that the Grand Central Palace will be the home of these great national and international commercial interests, as well as others. Some of the prominent men identified in this venture with the du Ponts are: William du Pont of Delaware and Virginia; Charles C. Dickson, Wilmington; William P. Bonbright, New York; ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, Ohio; Viscount Furness of Furness, Withy & Co. of London; General Sir John Carson, Montreal; Colonel William Cantley, Nova Scotia; Judge S. G. Archibald, and M. Etienne Groschlaude, Paris.

General T. Coleman du Pont, one of the largest hotel owners in this city, is not interested in the venture, nor are any of the du Ponts belonging to that branch of the family now in control of the du Pont powder interests.

BANKING INTERESTS IN EXPORT TRADE

Interests identified with the Guaranty Trust Co. and the Chase National Bank have purchased control of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., and Harry Payne Whitney, a director of the Guaranty Trust Co., and G. M. Dahl, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, have been elected directors to represent the new affiliations. A substantial amount of the holdings of William A. Williams and J. A. Wigmore were taken by the banking interest.

Charles A. Corliss, president of Lamont, Corliss & Co., has also been elected a director. Mr. Lamont, of Lamont, Corliss & Co., is a cousin of Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co. This is regarded in Wall Street as indicating that Morgan interests will occupy an important position in the management.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Wigmore, who are vice-presidents of the exporting concern, resigned as directors. George H. Gaston remains as president of the company and Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Co., as chairman of the board. It is said that the principal reason for the withdrawal of James A. Wigmore from active participation in the management of the affairs of the corporation was to enable him to devote more time to his private interests. He is a large owner of real estate in Cleveland, Ohio. He is likewise developing a large ranch in New Mexico, on which there are 7,000 head of cattle at present. He retains a substantial interest in Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., but will devote most of his time in future to his private interests. Mr. Williams also resigned to give more time to his personal affairs.

DUTCH EAST INDIES TRADE WITH U. S.

Fifteen Times Greater in Value Than Before the War —Imports Jump in Two Years from About $5,000,000 to More Than $70,000,000.

Trade of the United States with Netherlands and its East Indian Colonies has shown rapid changes since the beginning of the war. With Netherlands the trade has fallen to one-fourth of the normal, and with its East Indian colonies the trade at the present time is 15 times as much as in the years preceding the war. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the imports from the Netherlands in the nine months ending with March, 1918, are but 14 million dollars against 28 millions in the same months of 1913, and the exports to the Netherlands but 11 million dollars against 96 millions in the corresponding months of 1913. On the other hand, direct imports from the Dutch East Indies in the nine months ending with March, 1918, are approximately 70 million dollars against less than 5 millions in the corresponding months of 1913, and the exports to the islands approximately 19 million dollars against less than 2½ millions in the corresponding months of 1913.

This radical change in the trade with the Netherlands and its East Indian Colonies, due in part to changes in shipping facilities, and in part to the large increase in production in the Dutch East Indies of articles required in the United States, has occurred chiefly in the last two years. Netherlands had been a large importer of merchandise from the United States, both for its own use and for resale to the interior of Europe and with the restrictions placed upon the movements to that country of the class of merchandise which would be desired by the Central Powers, the exports from the United States to the Netherlands showed a marked fall, from $101,892,000 in the nine months ending with March, 1915, to $72,428,000 in the corresponding months of 1916, $83,271,000 in the same months of 1917, and but $11,035,000 in the corresponding period ending with March, 1918.

Formerly much of the products of the Dutch East Indies, Netherlands' principal colony, reached the United States by way of the mother country, Netherlands, but with the disarrangement in shipping, the tendency was to send the merchandise direct from the place of production in Java, Sumatra, or the adjacent islands of that group, to the ports of the United States by the shortest available route.

The production of rubber in Java and Sumatra greatly increased, and as the United States was the world's largest market for India rubber, the exports of that article direct from the Dutch East Indies to the United States greatly increased, and the shipments of rubber from the Netherlands to the United States fell off. In the full fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, our total imports of rubber direct from the Dutch East Indies were less than one-half million pounds; in 1915 4 millions; in 1916 20 millions, and in the calendar year 1917 60 million pounds. On the other hand, the import of India rubber from Netherlands, presumably the production of her East Indian Colonies, fell from 1,528,395 lbs. in the fiscal year 1913 to 390,703 lbs. in the calendar year 1916, and to 65,484 lbs. in the calendar year 1917.

Tin imports from Netherlands and her colonies show a somewhat similar condition, the imports of tin direct from the Dutch East Indies having been in the fiscal year 1914 only 56,000 lbs.; in 1915 3,630,000 lbs.; in 1916 14,226,000 lbs., and in the calendar year 1917 31,686,000 lbs., while the imports of tin direct from the Netherlands fell from 3,528,000 lbs. in the fiscal year 1913, to 292,000 lbs. in 1915, and nothing in 1916.

Pepper, imported direct from the Dutch East Indies, was in 1914 but 1½ million pounds and in 1916 16 million pounds.

UTAH SULPHUR DEPOSITS SOLD

M. P. Morrissey of Chicago and associates have purchased from the Utah Sulphur Company the sulphur deposits and workings near Cove Fort, Beaver county, Utah. Mr. Morrissey, after an investigation, reports that his engineers have blocked out at least 1,870,000 tons of sulphur. Core drills have proved, he said, that the sulphur body is 150 feet thick.

Mr. Morrissey says he has $200,000 available and will build a refinery on the property capable of turning out 300 tons of refined sulphur every 24 hours.

It is reported from Tonopah, Nevada, that the old sulphur deposits 15 miles from Goldfield will be reopened. Demand for sulphur as a war material is arousing renewed interest wherever known bodies of sulphur in the west are located. There are numerous such deposits in Utah, Wyoming and Nevada. Some of them have yielded considerable sulphur in past years but for some time have been neglected.

MANUFACTURERS OF SIX STATES TO MEET

The manufacturers of six states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Delaware, will meet in convention at the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, on June 12, for the purpose of discussing problems intimately related to the war. The Convention is called by the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey to create similar bodies, comprised of manufacturers only, in the five states other than New Jersey, from which the delegates will assemble.

The purpose of these councils will be, as is the purpose of the New Jersey Council, to secure the fullest co-operation of manufacturers, in assisting the Government in increasing the output of essential war industries; in providing the Government the labor of which it stands in need, and of otherwise aiding in winning the war.

TEXAS LIQUOR LAW STRINGENT

The ten-mile zone law of Texas which prohibits any person from carrying spirituous, vinous or malt liquors within ten miles of a fort, arsenal, training camp, aviation field or school where soldiers, aviators or marines are being quartered or trained, has caused many complications in business lines requiring alcohol in manufacturing processes. Makers of extracts and barbers toilet waters, photo engraving plants, commercial laboratories, bottling works and other concerns are unable to get alcohol. In some cases the railroads refuse to deliver within the ten-mile zone.

The drug stores are not affected because an exception is made in the law to cover medicinal uses. The law was passed at the request of officials and associations interested in welfare work in the camps and the effect on legitimate lines of business was overlooked.

CHEMISTS AND ENGINEERS WANTED

A considerable number of high-grade technical men are wanted for positions in industrial establishments by the United States Army Ordnance, through the Civil Service. Chemists and chemical engineers, expert gas manufacturers, mechanical engineers, power house men and machine shop foremen are required immediately. Salaries ranging from $1,600 to $6,000 a year will be paid the men who qualify for the places.

U. S. MEETS POTASH DEMAND

Newly Discovered Sources Will Supply Requirements for War and Agriculture—Brines in Nebraska Furnish More Than any Other One Source

"If the Germans hope that we are going to be handicapped in our agricultural activities because of lack of potash, they might just as well abandon the hope," said Dr. H. J. Wheeler of the American Agricultural Company, speaking at the Engineer's Club in Boston recently. "We will manage to get along, and next year we won't have to worry, for hundreds of thousands of tons of pure potash will be available from newly discovered sources."

The output of all potash materials produced and marketed in the United States in 1917, as reported by the manufacturers to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 126,577 short tons, which contained 32,366 short tons, or an average of 26.4 per cent., of pure potash (K_2O). This is more than three times the quantity produced in 1916 and corresponds very closely with the output predicted for 1917 by H. S. Gale, of the Survey, from a review of the mid-year statistics. The approximate average selling price of these potash materials at the points of shipment was $4.26 a unit—that is, $4.26 a ton for every 1 per cent. of pure potash (K_2O) in the material marketed. This price corresponds to $426 a ton of pure potash. The total value of the potash produced in the United States in 1917 was $13,791,922.

In the above preliminary summary by Mr. Gale the production in 1917 is classified with as much detail as is consistent with the Survey's obligation to hold individual reports of production confidential.

The output of one of the four plants producing potash from brines in western Nebraska considerably exceeded that from any other one source or district, and the combined output of these plants represents about 45 per cent of the total for the entire country. Searles Lake, Cal., was the other source of large production from brines.

The potash produced from kelp represents about 10 per cent. of the total. A large part of this was high-grade potassium chloride produced by two companies and the rest was divided among eight other producers, who manufactured kelp char or ash carrying 16 to 36 per cent. of potash, used as an ingredient of fertilizer. An unexpected shortage of the kelp crop curtailed the production from this source in 1917.

The production from alunite was not so great as had been expected, though two additional producers from this source entered the field during the year. The plant of the original producer was destroyed by fire in October, and, though the work of reconstructing it has been pushed rapidly, it had not been put into operation by the end of the year. In addition to the high-grade potassium sulphate produced from alunite a considerable quantity of calcined alunite carrying 16 per cent. of available potash was marketed for incorporation into fertilizers, and raw alunite was shipped to eastern reduction works to be treated for the recovery of potash.

A fairly high grade potash produced from the residue of charred molasses at alcohol distilleries, representing nearly 9 per cent. of the total output, was, like kelp char, used in fertilizer mixtures.

The quantity of potash recovered from the waste liquors produced by the Steffens process of beet-sugar manufacture was somewhat augmented in 1917, and many experiments designed to increase the output from this source are being made at beet-sugar factories throughout the country.

Eight cement mills reported production of potash salts or of potash-rich dusts sold as fertilizer during the year, the quantity marketed from this source reaching a total of 13,582 short tons, representing 1,621 tons of actual potash (K_2O). The recovery of potash from cement dusts, which is being rapidly extended, seems to offer large promise for a greater domestic potash industry, and it is expected that the production from this source may take second place in the summary by sources for 1918.

The dust collected from blast furnaces is a significant though still a minor item in the total for 1917.

Potash was produced in 1917 by 82 firms, including 36 wood-ash leachers, most of them operating small works. The total production is about 13 per cent of the normal consumption of potash in the country during the years immediately preceding the war. There is now no crisis as regards the potash supply of the country, though the prices paid for what is obtained are about ten times the normal prices before the war.

POTASH PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1917.

SOURCES.	Number of producers.	Total production.	Available potash (K_2O)	Value of point of shipment.
		Shorttons.	Short tons.	
Mineral sources:				
Natural brines	10	79,876	20,652	$8,219,912
Alunite (refined salts and crude and roasted alunite)	3	7,153	2,402	892,763
Dust from cement mills	8	13,582	1,621	700,523
Dust from blast furnaces	3	2,133	185	68,841
Organic sources:				
Kelp	10	11,306	3,572	2,114,815
Molasses residue from distilleries	4	8,589	2,846	1,130,907
Wood ashes	36	700	424	406,856
Evaporated Steffens water from sugar refineries	5	2,593	359	143,430
Evaporated wool washings and miscellaneous industrial wastes	3	645	305	113,875
	82	126,577	32,366	13,791,922

EMBARGO LIST ENLARGED

The War Trade Board announces the addition of the following commodities to the export conservation list, effective May 17, 1918:

Alpaca metal, (German silver and nickel silver,) and articles containing same; American long staple cotton; asbestos, as follows: Paper stock, sand, shingle stock; bearings, as follows:

Anti-friction babbitt (unless an integral part of a complete machine, individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for bearings only for machines not on export conservation list); buckwheat, buckwheat flour, cameras, photographic; chocolate, cocoa, cocoa beans, cocoa powder, cornstarch, cosmetics, face creams containing salts of mercury; nickel silver, (German silver and alpaca metal,) and articles containing same; silk, as follows: Artificial, unmanufactured, cartridge cloth suitable for use as powder bags; spelter, (individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland); spices; tanning extracts, all; tapioca, tea; tin, as follows: Kitchen utensils, lamp founts, lanterns, silverware containing tin, specialties, sundries, tableware not silver plated, tinned rivets, toys waste.

Trade Notes & Personals

The main office of the Vacuum Oil Company will be located at 61 Broadway.

The George F. Taylor Commission Company has moved to No. 2 Rector street.

Owing to expanding business, Mitsui & Co. have leased a building at 231 William street.

William Hamlin Childs, president of The Barrett Company, has been elected a director of the Merchants Association of New York.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $4 per share, payable June 14 to stockholders of record May 28.

The United States Gypsum Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 20.

The sixth floor and part of the seventh floor of the building at 20 to 24 North Moore street have been leased by the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company.

Williamson & Company, brokers in chemicals and drugs, who have leased the building at 26 to 30 Burling Slip, are temporarily at 175 Front street, pending alterations in their new building.

Harper H. Ink, secretary and treasurer of The Tonsiline Co., Canton, Ohio, has been called into military service and is now at Camp Sherman, Ohio, with Company B, 308th Motor Supply Train, Section T.

Pittsburg capitalists have chartered the Shenandoah Valley Manganese Corporation of Stanley, Va., for the purpose of developing Virginia manganese properties. This company is capitalized at $1,500,000 and its officers are George S. Davison, president, and Albert P. Meyer, secretary, both of Pittsburg.

Justice Tierney of the Supreme Court has dismissed the suit of the Tanners Extract & Chemical Works, Inc., against the Bleecker Export & Trading Co., Inc., on the ground that the defendant was not under obligation to furnish certain material for the manufacture of phosphortrichloride under the contract between the parties to the suit.

Three special agents are sought by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, to investigate general commercial and economic conditions in Latin America, one for Mexico, one for Colombia and Venezuela, and one for Bolivia and Paraguay. An examination will be held in the principal cities on June 13 to find suitable men.

A new bank has just been incorporated in Rio de Janeiro under the name of "Banco Portuguez do Brazil." The capital of the new bank is 25,000 contos (about $6,250,000 in American currency), divided in 125,000 shares of 200 milreis (about $50) each. The stock, of which more than 100,000 shares have already been subscribed, is held by Portuguese firms in Rio de Janeiro.

Charles A. Otis, president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed by the War Industries Board to make a survey of the industrial resources of the country. He will work out a zoning system for all war industries in co-operation with the War Department. The scheme contemplates organizing the industries in each zone so that, as nearly as possible, all products may be finished in the zone of origin.

John Ryan, for thirty years president of the Pacific Coast Borax Co., died on May 7 at the Fabiola Hospital, Oakland, Cal., at the age of 70 years. Mr. Ryan was born in Ireland but came to this country at an early age and was one of the pioneer prospectors of the Funeral Range. He discovered the vast borax deposits that resulted in the building up of the great fortune of F. M. Smith, who organized the Pacific Coast Borax Company.

The Indian Refining Company has appealed from a judgment of $$685, awarded the Columbia Wax Products Company under a contract to deliver twelve to fifteen carloads of white scale wax at a price of 2⅛ cents per pound. The case has just been argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the issue whether defendant's salesagent had authority to waive conditions of delivery specified in the contract.

The Pearlman Company, Inc., appealed from a judgment of $1,685, in favor of Eugene Saxe for breach of contract for the delivery of zinc dust to the Garner Print Works. The case is before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The contract called for a product "equal in quality to the sample mailed by the seller to the buyer on September 3, 1915." The appellant contends that the court erred in excluding correspondence passing between the parties at the inception of the contract. The issue is over the percentage of free zinc in the zinc dust which was intended for a special purpose.

L. A. Ault, president of the Ault & Wiborg Co., of Cincinnati, which has attained a prominent position in the manufacture of colors, has been appointed honorary consul general of Belgium, the third of that rank in the United States. The appointment came by cable to Baron De Cartier, the Belgian minister, who was recently entertained at the home of Mr. Ault during his visit to the May Music Festival in Cincinnati, and comes as a recognition of Mr. Ault's services to Belgium in aiding relief work. G. A. Aerts, now the head of the Ault & Wiborg foreign trade department, is executive consul for Belgium in Cincinnati.

CAMPHOR OUTPUT OF TAIWAN

In a cablegram to the Department of Commerce, Consul Kirjasoff, at Taihoku, Formosa, says the amount of camphor produced in Taiwan during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, was about 6,000,000 kin (kin=1.32 pounds), or about 2,300,000 kin less than previously estimated, the decreased production being due to scarcity of labor, because of increased demand for workers in the sugar and potassium carbonate industries, as well as to typhoons and the activity of hostile savages in the districts where camphor trees grow. The production of camphor during the fiscal year 1916-17 was 8,700,000 kin.

The monopoly bureau of the Government General of Taiwan has apportioned 450,000 kin of crude camphor for export to the United States during the three months of April, May, and June, 1918, at the rate of 150,000 kin per month. An apportionment for every three months thereafter will be made according to the productive capacity of the bureau.

Growth of Patent Medicine Trade

Census Bureau Reports on Capital Invested and Production When War Began

The Census Bureau's report on the manufactures of patent and proprietary medicines and druggists preparations, for 1914, shows that by far the most important branch of the industry is that engaged in the manufacture of patent medicines and compounds, which reported products to the value of $102,463,374 for 1914, representing an increase of 214.1 per cent. over the amount reported for 1889.

In addition to the 3,815 establishments constituting the classified industry in 1914, 277 establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products reported patent medicines and compounds, druggists preparations, and perfumery and cosmetics to the value of $9,375,151.

In 1914, New York, the most important state in this industry, reported 22.3 per cent. of the wage earners, 25 per cent. of the value of products, and 24.6 per cent. of the value added by manufacture.

The total number of persons engaged in the industry as a whole in 1914 was 45,856, of whom 60.1 per cent. were male.

By far the most important branch of the industry was that covering the manufacture of patent medicines and compounds, which, with the subsidiary products from other industries, accounted for about three-fifths (59.8 per cent.) of the entire value of products reported.

The following table shows the number of establishments reporting, the quantity of anesthetic and narcotic drugs used, and the value of each of the classified products for 1914:

	Number or value: 1914.
Number of establishments	4,092
Patent medicines and compounds	2,903
Druggists' preparations	416
Perfumery and cosmetics	496
Subsidiary products of other industries	277
MATERIALS.	
Opium, pounds	118,282
Morphine, or derivative, ounces	316,130
Cocaine, or derivative, ounces	414,255
Heroin, ounces	13,039
Diacetyl morphine, ounces	23,859
PRODUCTS.	
Total value	$176,747,080
Classified industries—All products of included establishments:	
Patent medicines and compounds	$102,463,374
Druggists' preparations	48,009,654
Perfumery and cosmetics	16,899,101
Subsidiary products of other industries:	
Patent medicines and compounds	3,202,057
Druggists' preparations	5,353,646
Perfumery and cosmetics	819,248
Classified products.	
Patent and proprietary medicines and compounds	99,969,616
Medicines—	
Number of establishments	2,460
Value	$83,455,264
Compounds—	
Number of establishments	1,075
Value	$16,514,352
Druggists' preparations	$49,375,739
Toilet preparations and perfumery and cosmetics:	
Number of establishments	932
Value	$19,160,407
All other products, value	8,241,318

Patent medicines and compounds, reported by establishments under various classifications to the value of $99,969,616, formed 56.6 per cent. of the total value of products for the combined industry; druggists preparations, aggregating $49,375,739, 27.9 per cent.; toilet preparations and perfumery and cosmetics valued at $19,160,407, 10.8 per cent., while products other than those specifically covered by the schedule of inquiry were made in the same establishments to the value of $8,241,318, or 4.7 per cent.

Perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet preparations, such as cologne, toilet water, face powder, cold cream, and perfumes were reported by 932 establishments to the value of $19,160,407.

With the exception of heroin, the largest consumption of each anesthetic and narcotic drug for which statistics were collected was reported from New York. Establishments in this state used as materials 63.7 per cent. of the opium, 56 per cent. of the morphine, 97.5 per cent. of the cocaine, and 52.6 per cent. of the diacetyl morphine reported for the United States. New York accounted for only 16.2 per cent. of the heroin used, being exceeded in the consumption of this drug by Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, in the order named.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF TAPIOCA FLOUR

The effect of the embargo declared by the Government on the importation of sago and tapioca not clearing the port of shipment on or before April 15, 1918, is already felt not only in the food situation but also in many branches of the manufacturing chemical industry. Since the war, tapioca and sago starch had come to fill to an appreciable degree the great shortage of corn starch for industrial purposes. The diversion of a large percentage of the corn crop which ordinarily would have been turned into starch into the making of wheat substitutes, such as corn meal, etc., in order to save wheat for the fighting men in Europe, created an acute shortage of starch for use in industrial processes. The chief industries which are large consumers of starch are manufacturers of explosives, adhesives, textiles, and cordage.

In the year 1917, it is estimated that 75,000 tons of tapioca were imported into the United States. Of this quantity 48,000 tons were in the form of tapioca flour, of which no less than 85-90 per cent. was directly absorbed by industrial manufacturers. A very substantial use of tapioca flour, for instance, is in the manufacture of gums for postage stamps and envelopes, and as a matter of fact, Government specifications for the former require tapioca stock.

The manufacturing consumers of tapiocas are confronted with the serious problem of effecting satisfactory substitutions, now that further supplies appear to be cut off; and the problem is not only one of substitution of material, but in most cases, also a readjustment of processes, which in view of past experience in the war thus far, implies months of delay. Those manufacturers of explosives who are dependent on tapioca flour are seriously concerned as to their ability to meet Government requirements in the absence of this basic material. Potato starch, it is thought, might be used as a substitute, but the greatest amount of this ever produced in this country has not exceeded 20,000 tons a year which is far from adequate.

OUTPUT OF OXALIC ACID LIMITED

Scarcity of Caustic Potash for Its Manufacture a Serious Problem—Six Million Pounds Imported From Germany Annually Before the War

In the United States Tariff Commission's investigations of the chemical industries, special attention has been given to the manufacture of oxalic acid, American laundries, which before the war used large quantities of oxalic acid as a bleach, have been compelled in many cases to rely upon the less satisfactory mineral acids. A number of other uses, especially in the textile and tanning trades, consumed considerable amounts of the acid, but in most instances these industries have now found suitable substitutes.

Before the war the greater part of the oxalic acid used in the United States was imported from Europe, chiefly from Germany, where the industry has been firmly established for half a century. In 1913, Germany exported twelve and a half million pounds of oxalic acid and slightly over six million pounds of this were consumed in the United States. The balance of the American imports, amounting to about a million pounds came from Norway and England. A great decrease in imports was noticeable early in 1915 when we received only three and a half million pounds from Germany in comparison with almost seven millions in the preceding year. In 1916, imports from Germany dropped to a scant 80,000 pounds.

Until 1909, according to the statements made before the Committee on Ways and Means, there was but a single American producer of oxalic acid and the output of this firm was practically negligible until 1911. In that year its production reached two million pounds or slightly less than one-third of the amount imported during the year. The number of manufacturers of oxalic acid has always been so small that figures on production could not be published without revealing the operation of individual firms. However, the statistics compiled by the Tariff Commission indicate that in general there has been no great increase in production, although in 1914, when the price suddenly trebled, a number of firms were reported to have begun the manufacture. The price of oxalic acid was about 7 or 8 cents in 1913, but it increased very rapidly until April, 1916, when it reached a maximum of 80 cents a pound. Since then the price has dropped and during the last year it has remained fairly constant at about 45 cents. This is due in a large part to the increasing imports of Norwegian, Dutch and English acid.

The process of manufacture employed in this country requires the use of caustic potash and before the war the American manufacturers depended entirely upon Germany for this material. When hostilities shut off this source of supply, the manufacturers turned to the American producers of potash from wood ashes. The greater supplies of Nebraska and Utah could not be utilized as these deposits yield chloride of potash which must be further treated before caustic potash is obtained. In Germany oxalic acid is made from producer gas and caustic soda, and as the gas is a waste product in several industries, this process offers a very profitable method of manufacture.

Indications are that the American manufacturers of oxalic acid will not be able to compete with the German producers after the war unless a cheap supply of caustic potash becomes available. As far as present experiments show, the saw-dust process now used in the United States will not give satisfactory results without the use of caustic potash. The producer gas process appears more practicable but it involves certain engineering difficulties which American manufacturers have not yet solved.

AMERICAN CAN CO. ACCUSED

A detailed complaint has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission, charging the American Can Company with violating Sections 2 and 3 of the Clayton Act and Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act. It is charged that the company, which supplies the majority of the tin containers used in the drug and other trades, has, for more than three years, discriminated in price between different purchasers of the cans it manufactures, handles, and sells, and that it has leased, sold and made contracts for the the sale of its goods, wares, machinery, merchandise, supplies, and other commodities, and has fixed the price therefor or discount for rebate upon this price on the condition, agreement, or understanding that the purchasers shall not use or deal in the product of competitors. The effect of this, the commission alleges, may be to substantially lessen competition and tend to create a monopoly in that line of commerce which relates to tin cans, canning machinery, and incidental accessories of that business.

It is alleged in the complaint that the company manufactures more tin cans than any other concern and at least half of all that are made and sold in the United States, and that it has attempted to stifle competition by endeavoring to prevent other competitors from entering the field. It is complained also that in inducing and attempting to induce purchasers to enter into long-term contracts, the can company has refused to supply certain purchasers and prospective purchasers unless they consented to enter into such contracts for their requirements.

MERCK & CO.'S STATEMENT

The name of Merck & Co., manufacturers of fine chemicals, was published, this week, in the list of firms reported as alien enemies whose business was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. Merck & Co. gave the following statement to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

"The inclusion of the name of this Company under the heading of "Firms taken over as Enemy Aliens" is erroneous and gives a misleading impression. The facts are as follows:

"Not one share of stock of this Company is owned by any enemy, or in fact by any person who is not an American citizen. Because of Mr. Merck's financial relations to members of his family in Germany, he realized that some of them might assert an interest in some of his stock in the company. Under the circumstances, Mr. Merck conceived it to be his duty as a loyal American citizen to acquaint the Government of the existing conditions.

"Accordingly Mr. Merck voluntarily tendered to the Alien Property Custodian an amount of stock in excess of the utmost claim these persons might assert against him, and he petitioned the Custodian to hold the same pending the determination whether any enemy had any interest therein. This petition was granted by the Alien Property Custodian.

"Thus the situation existing is one that was voluntarily created by Mr. Merck and which he himself desired. Mr. Merck as President continues to manage the Company, and there has been no change in the personnel of the executives. Also there is involved no change in the operation of the business or its policies, which, as heretofore, are under exclusive American control."

GRAPHITE PRODUCTION IN 1917

U. S. Geological Survey Estimates Output at 14,000,000 Pounds—Imports Valued at $2,000,000—Forecast of 1918 Production—Unfavorable Conditions

The actual mine production of crystalline graphite during the last year showed a notable gain, according to the statement of H. G. Ferguson just made public by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The total production, including stocks on hand at the mines, was about 14,000,000 pounds in 1917, as against about 10,900,000 pounds in 1916. The sales in 1917, however, show a slight decrease, principally because the producers in Alabama could not ship all their product and because new companies have been unable to begin production owing to delays in getting equipment. The extremely severe winter also curtailed production, both in Alabama and in New York. In Pennsylvania the sharp decrease from the output of 1916 is due to the remodeling of several of the larger plants. Many of the mills had large stocks on hand at the close of the year, but as the Geological Survey's figures represent sales, these stocks are not included in the total for the year.

Figures furnished by the producers of crystalline graphite show that out of the total sales of 10,584,080 pounds, 6,816,913 pounds, valued at $982,336, or about 64 per cent. by weight and 90 per cent. by value of the total, was flake graphite containing from 80 to 90 per cent. of graphitic carbon, in large part suitable for making crucibles. The remainder, 3,767,177 pounds, valued at $109,962, was dust or low-grade flake, probably averaging under 50 per cent. of graphitic carbon. The proportion of flake graphite produced is greater than in previous years, the increase having been due in part to improved methods of milling, whereby a larger proportion was saved as flake, and in part to the fact that, owing to the freight embargo during the later part of the year, the Alabama producers were able to ship only material of high grade. There were 25 mines reporting sales of crystalline graphite in 1917 against 16 in 1916.

Alabama was the largest producer of crystalline graphite in 1917, the amount marketed being 6,223,095 pounds, valued at $719,575; New York came next, with a production of 2,941,040 pounds, valued at $261,548; and Pennsylvania third, with a production of 804,945 pounds, valued at $77,475. California, Montana, and Texas also made a combined production of 545,000 pounds, valued at $33,700.

According to figures furnished by the Department of Commerce, the imports of graphite in 1917 amounted to 42,609 short tons, valued at $8,961,988. The imports in 1913, the year before the war began, were 28,885 short tons, valued at $2,109,791. The exports in 1917, principally to Great Britain, France, Canada, and Italy, amounted to 2,576 short tons, compared with 798 tons in 1916. Manufactured graphite articles to the value of $891,633 were exported in 1917, against a value of $1,339,259 for such articles exported in 1916.

About 30,000 tons of graphite suitable for crucible manufacture will be needed in 1918. If freight and market conditions and an improved labor situation favor the shipment of domestic graphite about 8,000 tons of flake of crucible grade, exclusive of dust, can be marketed in this country in 1918, an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the production in 1917. If the freight conditions that prevailed in the autumn of 1917 should recur the domestic production of No. 1 and No. 2 flake will hardly exceed 2,500 tons. If the domestic production could be stimulated to its maximum capacity, reasonable assurance of a steady market given, and encouragement offered to new plants a production as high as 12,000 tons might be reached. The situation is more favorable with respect to noncrucible graphite. The requirements for 1918 will be between 28,000 and 32,000 tons, which may probably be supplied by domestic, artificial, and Mexican production.

ALLIES CONTROL ALL IMPORTS

The War Trade Board, through its Bureau of Imports, has issued a ruling to United States consular agents throughout the world that, on and after May 27, 1918, no consular invoices for any commodity are to be consulated unless the shipper furnishes the consul the number of the United States import license covering the shipment.

The only exception to this rule is the case of shipments covered by general import licenses. Already it is necessary for importers to communicate to their shippers abroad the number of the United States import license for articles on the restricted lists before consular invoices can be obtained and shipments started from abroad.

The present ruling extends this regulation to all articles, both restricted and unrestricted, except such as are covered by general import licenses. This means that import licenses must be obtained for the importation of all commodities before they leave foreign ports.

GRAPHITE ORES IN SIBERIA

Charles H. Stephan, vice-consul at Vladivostok, writes to the Department of Commerce:

"A French subject in Irkutsk, Siberia, has first-quality graphite ores, 90 to 97 per cent. carbon, from the region of the Alibert Mines, for sale at the following prices: 1,280 rubles per metric ton (2,204.6 pounds) or 20 rubles per pood (36.1128 pounds) delivered on rails at Slavdanka Station on the Transsiberian, south of Lake Baikal. The quantity available is 200,000 poods. At the present low rate of exchange—about $10 to 100 rubles—this would seem a very attractive offer to anyone interested in graphite ores. Samples will be sent on application."

The name and address of the owner of the graphite ores may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or co-operative offices. Refer to file No. 100019.

WILL CONSERVE MANGANESE

The manganese content of ferro-manganese and speigeleisen will be reduced by manufacturers in order to overcome the shortage in the product and to release needed shipping from the trade between the United States and Brazil, according to a recommendation announced by the sub-committee on ferro-alloys of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Following an investigation in the trade and a meeting of consumers of manganese and speigeleisen in Pittsburg, it was decided that a manganese content of 70 per cent for ferro-manganese and 16 per cent for speigeleisen be adopted in place of the existing current standards of 78 per cent. to 82 per cent. in ferro-manganese and 19 per cent. to 21 per cent in speigeleisen.

BOOKLET ON WEBB BILL

The Imex Corporation, 25 Beaver street, New York, has recently published a little booklet which gives a very complete summary of the Webb-Pomerene Export bill and the advantages that it offers to American houses interested in foreign business. They are distributing this booklet free upon application.

The Foreign Markets

SUPPRESSING SPECULATION IN SHELLAC

British Government Granting Permits to Import Under Certain Conditions—Rebate Allowed on Spirits in Making Pharmaceutical Products

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 21.—Shellac has been meeting with a good deal of attention on the part of the Ministry of Munitions which is determined to put down speculation in futures by granting permits to import under specified conditions. Transactions for shipment are now therefore far less frequent and will probably soon become a dead letter.

Ergot of Rye, following our adverse exchange with Spain and the increased demand, is dearer at 4s 3d per pound.

The trade is still studying the Budget which provides for a heavy increase in duty amounting in the aggregate to double the former rates. It has been announced by the Chancellor in parliament that it is the intention of the Government to make an abatement equal in amount at least to the new increase of 15s 3d per proof gallon on all spirits used in the making of pharmaceutical products. From this scheme are excluded; Chloral hydrate on which the duty is doubled at 3s 6d per pound, rectified spirit itself, flavoring essences, perfumery spirit and all non-medicinal spirituous preparations, which have all advanced in price. Sugars of all kinds having been increased as to duty saccharin comes in at the heavy imposition of 60s per pound making the present import duty and excise on the home product of 550 strength 132s per pound.

A holiday tone pervades the markets due to the restricting influences on exports and imports, the high prices and the caution of dealers in buying. In some lines manufacturers are increasing their output, notably the production of aspirin.

Saccharin, sugar of milk and citric acid are firmer on spot.

The salicylates and phenacetin are easier.

Caffeine and lycopodium are lower.

Business cables from New York are received irregularly, making it difficult to keep in touch with your market.

HULL EXPORTS DECREASE

The value of the exports to the United States declared through the Hull consulate for the quarter ended March 31, 1918 ,totaled $143,827, as compared with $746,756 for the corresponding period of 1917, a decrease of $602,929. The chief articles of export were as follows:

Articles—	January March, 1917	January-March, 1918
Gum copal	$181,097	.....
Human hair	30,246	.....
Cresol	23,116	$28,168
Rubber (crude)	293,682	20,336
Fishing gear	19,722	10,185
Castor seeds	125,638	.....

GOVERNMENT OPTION ON QUEBRACHO

The Government has taken an option on all importations of quebracho extract at 6½ cents per pound. The Shipping Board is arranging for tonnage to bring supplies from South America to meet war needs.

JAPAN'S PROGRESS IN DYESTUFFS

An American chemical expert who recently returned from Japan says there are at least a dozen concerns engaged in the manufacture of aniline colors, according to the *Textile World Journal.* The largest of these, the Japan Dyestuff Co., organized under government auspices, is producing many intermediates including aniline, phenol, toluidine and naphthol; and among the colors, to select a few; congo red, benzo-purpine, chrysophenine, methylene blue, rhadomine, and last, but not least, synthetic indigo. They also manufacture a Japanese original series of colors known as Nissens, especially adapted to Far Eastern requirements. This company, employing 2,000 men, refines its own crudes and makes its own acids and alkalies. The Mitsui Co., the second largest in the Empire, produces alizarine red, blue and green. The Sankyo Co. specializes in the coal-tar medicinals.

A rather different view of the future of the industry is taken by Dr. T. Kamoi of the Imperial University of Tokyo. It is quite possible that he underrates the situation in stating the Japan is producing some twenty or thirty kinds of dyes. He may not sense the significance of the synthesis of alizarine red or of indigo. He is of the opinion that the Japanese dyestuff industry may be able to maintain itself after the war, but is inclined to think that the smaller concerns will not be able to stand up against foreign competition.

DUTCH EAST INDIES RESUMES TRADE

A cable message to the Department of State from Consul General Fuller, at Padang, Sumatra, dated May 13, says:

"The Governor General informs me that permission to resume American service is being granted, also that licenses to export to the United States will be freely granted for all commodities on the embargo list. No general conditions of issuance of licenses have been determined upon and each case will be settled upon its own merits. Tin loaded before the promulgation of the embargo does not require a license. I am reliably informed that regular fortnightly mail service will begin May 18."

The various notices published in *Commerce Reports* regarding the export embargoes in the Dutch East Indies will be found in the issues of April 26 and 29, May 6 and May 9. Sugar, tobacco, pepper, tea, coffee, copra, petroleum vegetable oils, hides and skins, tin, tin ore, cinchona bark and products, and kapok are the articles placed under embargo.

TAKEN OVER AS ENEMY ALIENS

Enemy-owned concerns which have been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian include the G. Siegle Co., color manufacturers, Rosebank, Staten Island; Synthetic Patents Company, 117 Hudson street, New York; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 100 William street, New York; Perth Amboy Chemical Works, 100 William street, New York; Niagara Electric Chemical Co., 100 William street, New York; Kalle Color and Chemical Co., 530 Canal street, New York; Hudson River Aniline and Color Works, 117 Hudson street, New York; The Bayer Company, Rensselaer, N. Y.; Rohn & Hass, exporters of chemicals.

Notes on New York Imports

Over 34,000 pounds of vanilla beans was imported by M. Fox.

The Midwood Chemical Company was the consignee of 400 pounds of leeches.

Frame, Leaycroft & Company imported approximately 24,000 pounds of nutmegs.

A. Klipstein & Co., received about 33,000 pounds of oxalic acid from England.

The American Trading Company received some 204,000 pounds of glycerin from abroad.

The Gorgas, Pierre Manufacturing Co. received an importation of 41,000 pounds of copra.

About 6,500 pounds of cuttlefish bone was consigned to the American Cuttle Fish Company.

An invoice of about 2,100 gallons of codliver oil was consigned to A. Stallmann & Company.

An importation of senna leaves amounting to 145,000 pounds is credited to Isaacs, Vought & Company.

The Tartar Chemical Company received consignments of about 204,000 pounds of crude tartar. Charles Pfizer & Company, are credited with 85,400 pounds.

ESSENTIAL OILS FROM HONGKONG

Exports of essential oils from Hongkong in 1917 are placed by commercial authorities at 13,158 cases, as compared with 12,431 cases in 1916 and 13,071 cases in 1915. Exports of cassia oil to the United States in 1917 were valued at $124,503 gold, as compared with a value of $126,313 in 1916 and one of $48,792 in 1915, while exports of aniseed oil to the United States were valued at $254,833 in 1917, as compared with $120,253 in 1916 and $177,157 in 1915. Exports of other essential oils to the United States were inconsiderable.

Anised oil can be bought in the Hongkong market for $122 local currency per picul, which at present exchange is $87.84 gold per picul, or about $0.66 gold per pound. In pre-war days the same product brought from $390 to $400 local currency per picul, or at an average exchange of $0.43, $172 gold per picul, which means nearly $1.30 gold per pound. Although the United States took a much greater amount of it in 1917 than usual, the general demand for aniseed oil is far below normal, and there seems to be little prospect of a revival in the near future. Producers here think that consumers secured heavy stocks before freight rates went up, though indications are not lacking that the use of the oil is becoming more and more restricted.

Although the United States took less cassia oil in 1917 than it did in 1916, there has been a better general demand for cassia oil than for aniseed oil, and prices for the cassia oil have been better maintained. The demand for tea oil, peppermint oil, and other essential oils has been comparatively weak, and there is little prospect of revival during the current year.

The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia produces more toluol than any gas company in the United States. It is now recovering 800,000 gallons of toluol per year. Extensions to the plants are to be made at a cost of $1,200,000 which will increase the production to 900,000 gallons a year. The company has been making toluol commercially for six years.

ENGLAND'S CONTROL OF OIL SEED TRADE

War Ruins German Industry and the Outlook is Gloomy for Hamburg, as Bulk of Supplies Come From British Colonies

The exports of oil seeds and oil nuts from British colonies in the year preceding the war amounted to 2,768,000 tons valued at $190,000,000. The control of this great volume of food oils centers in Hull, England. The principal source was India for linseed, cottonseed, rape seed, ground nuts and castor seed. Next came Egypt for cottonseed; the Straits Settlements and Pacific islands for copra, and West African colonies for palm kernels and ground nuts. India's aggregate export of oil seeds and oil nuts amounted to 1,500,000 long tons, or nearly three-fifths of the total export of these articles from the Empire. Egypt supplied four-sevenths of the cottonseed. Copra was a very considerable export from Ceylon, as well as the Straits Settlements, Zanzibar and British East Indies.

The extent to which Germany depended upon British-grown oil-bearing produce may in some measure be gathered from the fact that about half of the total export of copra from the Empire went to Germany and that three-fourths of the palm kernel exports from British West Africa were crushed in Germany. Besides this, Germany was a large buyer of oil seeds in India and Egypt; and absorbed palm and other crude vegetable oils to a very considerable extent. Hamburg was in fact the principal center in Europe for palm kernels and oil nuts, while Harburg, the seed crushing town a few miles from Hamburg, claimed to be the largest oil producing center in Europe, Marseilles following next, and Hull next after. Harburg in 1913 estimated the monthly production at 700,000 long tons, or 800,000 to 900,000 tons a year, the value being returned at 250 million marks. (63 million dollars).

Great Britain before the war utilized only between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of nuts and kernels in her own mills; Germany 530,000 tons. Germany thus appears to have realized in a pronounced degree the value of palm kernels, copra, ground nuts, etc., both for oil and cattle feed purposes, and had a very strong hold upon the trade. A number of business men of Bremen, within a few weeks, have been sizing up the situation and had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the withholding from Germany of the necessary raw materials would deal "a death blow" to her industries, which are based upon export and import. Among the articles Germany would need "first and foremost" are enumerated oil-producing products, animal fats, material for spinning, hides and skins, rubber, high grade ores, fertilizers, exotic timber for shipbuilding and furniture making, to say nothing of coffee, cocoa, tea and tobacco.

BUILDING NEW POTASH PLANT

Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the potash precipitation plant for the Ironton Portland Cement Company, at Ironton, O. Retaining walls and dust-hopper walls are all in place and the concrete superstructure is fast being erected. Threatened delays in delivery were forestalled through the action of this company in securing Government priority certificates, which gave precedence in manufacture to the material involved.

The coal-grinding and storage buildings have been completed, together with the installation of coal dryer, grinders, conveyors, motor drives, feed bins and all other apparatus necessary to provide coal-firing facilities for the cement kilns.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYESTUFF PRICES TENDING UPWARD

All Dyewoods and Dye Bases Have Advanced—Albumen and Cochineal Higher—Intermediates Firm—Coal Tar Colors in Demand

With an increasing demand for practically all items in the general list the market is tightening from day to day, and prices named at the close were a shade higher than a week ago. There has hardly been an item in dye bases and dyewoods that has not advanced. This condition, importers say, has been brought about because of difficulties in getting material to American ports from primary points.

For all grades of albumen, both spot and nearby, there is a strong demand. Chinese egg prices are higher. The same tight condition applies to both the domestic and imported blood. Practically all grades of cochineal have followed in sympathy with the upward trend in prices. Cutch, divi divi, fustic, gambier, indigo and the various grades of logwood are held at previous levels, but in view of the increasing inquiry, coupled with the fact that supplies on hand are not over abundant, a comparatively tight condition prevails.

Naphthalene flake is a quarter cent higher in some quarters. A strong consumer interest continues for naphthalene balls which are advancing because of diminishing supplies. Phenol, toluol and benzol were without change at the close. Phenol has been offered more freely. Benzol is plentiful, but because of considerable speculation in this article wide price ranges continue to be heard, and the happy medium is determined only by the quantity in demand and the buyer.

With the exception of benzoate of soda, which remains quiet, all other intermediates are firm. H acid has improved during the week, and while $2.25 a pound has been heard as the minimum, the majority of holders of spot materials are asking slightly above this figure. In large quantities the maximum was $2.75 a pound.

A good demand is noted for aniline oil and the salts and prices are firm at about the same level of a week ago. Benzoate of soda was unusually weak at the close, and the acid has dropped in sympathy. Benzidine is steady and prices are unchanged with not a great deal of business passing. Dimethylaniline is hard to find in the spot market and prices continue on the incline, with one holder of a small quantity quoting as high as 75c a pound.

All coal-tar colors are in steady demand. Chrome and sulphur colors have been moving briskly because they are used in the manufacture of khaki clothing.

Albumen—Arrivals from the Orient of egg albumen have been light during the week, and importers have advanced prices to $1.05@$1.15 a pound, according to quantity. The imported blood is held firmly at 90c@95c a pound, while the domestic blood is 60c@65c a pound. The demand continues heavy with supplies hardly ample to take care of orders.

Cochineal—The inquiry for cochineal is particularly active at this time and trading in the spot market has been of considerable volume. Prices are firm at 60c @68c a pound for the silver Teneriffe, on spot; 67½@ 68c a pound for the rosy black, and from 54½c to 55c a pound for the gray black. Trading on the Madras is limited to the quantity of stocks available, and prices on this grade are nominal.

Cutch—The demand is heavy, and with the inquiry increasing the undertone of the market is unusually strong. Closing prices for spot stocks were 19¼c@ 20c a pound for the Rangoon, in boxes, with stocks for delivery quoted at 16c@17½c a pound, according to quantity. Prices for the extract on spot range all the way from 12c to 15c a pound, due to dealer speculation in this variety.

Divi Divi—The demand continues strong for divi divi and in some quarters higher prices are heard on account of increasing shipping difficulties. From $68 to $74 a ton is the quotation generally heard in the New York spot market, but from one or two directions as high as $76 a ton has been heard. Arrivals of stocks have been slow in reaching this market from primary points, and while there is considerable material afloat, importers say they have no way of knowing the position of these supplies or when they will reach this port.

Fustic—The New York market closed unusually active on all grades of fustic and in view of a stronger demand some factors are predicting price advances. According to quantity and point of origin the price of the sticks ranged from $39 to $60 a ton, with the young roots firm and unchanged at $35@$38 a ton. Fustic chips are quoted at 6½c@7½c a pound, and the solid material at 24½c@25½c a pound. Holders of the 51-degree liquid were asking from 13c to 15c a pound.

Gambier—Prices for the common gambier on spot have advanced to 26¼c@27c a pound. The demand for this variety is especially heavy and some importers say they are booked far ahead. Quotations for the plantation kind are without any important change, although there has been a brisk movement of stocks toward large consumers. Little interest is being shown on the cube gambier, and prices closed nominal owing to scant spot supplies.

Indigo—Closing figures were $2.75@$3.00 a pound for the Oudes; $2.50@$3.00 a pound for the Bengal; $2.75@$2.90 a pound for the Guatemala; $1.10@$1.40 a pound for the Madras, and 24c@26c a pound for the paste. The New York market has been very active for all indigo, and with heavy inquiries there is considerable strength in the situation.

Logwood—For the logwood sticks on spot prices have ranged from $36.50 to $39.50 a ton. The chips are in strong demand at 2½c@3¼c a pound. The solid logwood was quoted at 19c@22c a pound, according to quantity, and the 51-degree twaddle at 10½c@11¾c a pound. Because of light spot supplies and a heavy demand the crystals are unusually firm at 20c@25c a pound. Arrivals of all grades have been comparatively light during the week, and importers are quoting firmly.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Stocks of this material in the spot market are abundant and wide price ranges continue to be heard. In small quantities offerings have been noted at 30c a gallon, and perhaps on firm bids this price could be shaded. In large quantities the prevailing

quotation was in the neighborhood of 28¾c a gallon. Consumers are not inclined to stock up heavily at present quotations and trading has been entirely of a routine character.

Naphthalene—Prime flake naphthalene was available in this market at the close at 9⅞c@10½c a pound. The naphthalene balls are unusually firm at 12½c@13⅛c a pound. The general condition appears to be firmer than was noted a week ago. Spot supplies, while not abundant are seemingly sufficient to take care of all the business that is being placed at this time. The inquiry is especially active.

Phenol—On firm bids perhaps 51½c a pound, drums included, could now be done on spot phenol, although some are quoting ½c higher. There has not been a great deal of buying interest in the New York market for phenol, and offerings are now being made comparatively freely.

Toluol—Very little toluol is being released by the Government and prices for the most part are nominal at $5.25@$5.90 a gallon. It is understood that where releases are being made a questionnaire must first be filled out showing for what use the quantity is intended, and when the Government does release material the price is considerably lower than named above.

Intermediates

Acid H—The better inquiry that has been noted for several weeks on H acid has developed into orders and a fair volume of trading was noted during the week. Closing prices were firm at $2.30@$2.50 a pound, according to quantity. Supplies are not abundant, but are apparently sufficient to take care of the volume of business being placed.

Acid, Naphthionic—For spot and over the month of May prices for the refined are $1.35@$1.45 a pound, while the crude is at previous levels of $1.10@$1.20 a pound. A fair volume of trading has been reported during the week, but it has been largely between producer and consumer and little material has reached the open market.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Not in some time has there been the consumer interest that is now being shown in sulphanilic acid. The inquiry is likewise active and prices for both spot and nearby stocks are firmer at 30c@32c a pound for the crude, and 42c@44c a pound for the refined.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Considerable buying interest is now shown by large consumers of both the oil and the salts, and prices were decidedly firm at the close at 25 3-5c@26¼c a pound, drums extra, for the oil on spot. Prevailing quotations for the salts are 31c@32c a pound, according to quantity.

Benzoate of Soda—This product is not of great interest to users at this time and prices are considerably lower at $3.60@$3.75 a pound for spot material. There is a fairly steady inquiry, but no large orders have been placed, with the result that stocks are accumulating. The acid is steady with spot quoted at $4.15@$4.25 a pound, according to quantity.

Benzidine—Both the base and the sulphate have been in good call during the week with prices slightly firmer at $1.75@$1.85 a pound for the base and $1.40 to $1.50 a pound for the sulphate. Factors say they are not looking for any important price changes immediately since supplies are fully sufficient to handle the present volume of business.

Dimethylaniline—Not in some time has this item been in such scant supply, and prices have advanced to 75c a pound in some instances. 70c was heard from one quarter, but the quantity at this price was not named. The demand continues unusually heavy.

Para-Amidophenol—Supplies on hand, while not abundant are seemingly sufficient to take care of the business being placed. The demand has been steady during the week with prices ranging from $3.75 to $4.00 a pound for the base, and $4.10 to $4.25 a pound for the hydrochloride.

Ortho-Toluidine—Prices are steady and unchanged at $1.25@$1.35 a pound. The paratoluidine on spot is quoted at $2.25@ $2.35 a pound.

TRIP OF ELECTROCHEMICAL SOCIETY

The American Electrochemical Society combined its annual spring convention this year with a seven day tour of inspection, April 28-May 5, through the principal centers of chemical and electrochemical industry in the South. More than one hundred members left from Washington in a special train on the trip, the general plan of which was to spend the day in visiting the important chemical plants on the route and to devote the evenings to technical and business sessions.

At Kingsport, Tenn., which is the center of a variety of chemical industries, the delegates visited the plants of the Federal Dye Stuff & Chemical Co., the American Wood Reduction Corp., and the Kingsport Pulp Corp. At Mascot, Tenn., the zinc ore concentration plant of the American Zinc Co. was the chief point of interest, and at Knoxville the party visited the site of the extensive hydro-electric development which the Aluminum Company of America has undertaken on the Little Tennessee River. The project provides for the construction of a series of dams which will make possible the development of 80,000 horsepower. The plant of the Southern Ferro Alloys Co. at Chattanooga proved to be of particular interest to the visiting scientists and engineers in view of the fact that it was the first ferrosilicon plant ever opened to the inspection of visitors. At the plant of the Chattanooga Gas & Coal Products Co. the Society saw the operation of Semet-Solvay by-products ovens and the recovery of ammonia, tar, and light oil.

The visit to the site of the vast hydro-electric developments and Government nitrate plants at Mussel Shoals was one of the chief features of the trip. Of the two nitrate plants now under construction by the Government, one will use a synthetic ammonia process developed by the General Chemical Co. and offered to the Government for the period of the war. A part of the ammonia will be oxidized to nitric acid, and the final product will be ammonium nitrate. Expressed in terms of nitric acid the production will be 200,000 pounds per day. The second plant will be operated by the Air Nitrates Corporation acting as the agent of the Ordnance Dept., U. S. A. The personnel of the Corporation is practically identical with that of the American Cyanamid Co. whose process has been offered to the Government and is now being installed. The liquid air plant for nitrogen production here will have a greater capacity than all similar plants in the United States and Canada. Ammonium nitrate will be the final product, and the capacity of the plant No. 2 measured in terms of nitric acid will be 2,000,000 pounds per day.

Before adjournment, the Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. J. Tone; Vice-presidents, Acheson Smith, H. W. Gillett, and R. Turnbull; Managers, C. F. Burgess, E. L. Crosby, and C. G. Schluederberg; Treasurer, P. G. Salom; Secretary, J. W. Richards.

The Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation has a Government contract for 9,000,000 pounds of picric acid at 54 cents a pound. To carry on the work the noteholders committee has advanced $150,000 to the company.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CHEMICAL PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER

Consumers Unwilling to Buy While Situation Remains Uncertain—Speculation Causes Wide Price Ranges—Lull in all Lines

Another quiet week has been reported from all directions, and there is hardly an item in the general list of heavy chemicals that has not been subjected to price revision, and for the most part the tendency has been downward. It seems that the majority of large consumers are unwilling to stock up with supplies, owing to uncertainty concerning future conditions and speculation which causes wide price ranges. Soda ash has ruled unusually quiet during the week, and prices are lower for spot material. Caustic soda, which has been somewhat neglected for several weeks showed a slight, but not a material improvement at the close. Prices, in the main, are quotably unchanged on all the acids, and closed practically nominal.

The Government continues to take the bulk of the production of acetic, muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acids, and offerings are light on the open market. Prices for the Government's needs are on a fixed basis in most instances, and old contract figures are unaltered by the arrangements recently announced from Washington. The consumer call for all acids is strong and it is only in cases of urgent need that releases are made. Where sales have passed during the interval only small, odd lots have been involved, and prices named have by no means reflected the actual condition of the local market.

No change has occurred in the local market for the various qualities of alums, and if anything there is a slightly easier undertone to the situation, although prices for spot goods are holding at previous levels. Inability to move goods from works promptly is causing considerable annoyance to manufacturers of aluminum sulphate, and it is reported that stocks in the spot market are being rapidly reduced and accordingly a slightly upward tendency in prices is noted. Bleaching powder has been almost entirely neglected by large consumers and prices have declined according to the opinion of some of the largest factors. Little important price change has been reported on copper sulphate and for the most part holders are willing to shade prices on firm bids below those noted a week ago.

Acetate of lead is fairly steady and business is largely of a routine character, with second hands quoting at lower levels on some grades than were named a week ago. The domestic, as well as the foreign prussiates are firm because of scant spot supplies under an increasing demand. No price has as yet been set by the Government on nitrate of soda, and the condition is without change and nominal.

In summing up the heavy chemical situation for the week it may be stated that not in a long time has there been such a lull in the market, and with inquiries comparatively light there is not a great deal of underlying strength. It is pointed out, however, that just at this season of the year a quiet condition is generally expected as consumers buy only in sufficient quantities to take care of their immediate needs.

Acid, Acetic—The glacial acetic remains nominal at 38c to 39c a pound, according to quantity. Small lots of the 28 per cent. test have been quoted at 15¾c to 16c a pound. For the 56 per cent. test prices have ranged from 27¾c to 28c a pound. So far as can be learned there has been no large trading in the 70 or 80 per cent. tests of acetic. The present requirements of the Government for acetic acid are so large that practically the bulk of the production is going in that direction. The demand from consumers continues strong, and where sales have passed in the open market only small quantities have been involved.

Acid, Muriatic—The Government continues to absorb practically all of the production of this acid, and although plants are working overtime, little material is reaching the open market. Where prices were obtainable on muriatic they were unchanged at 2c to 2½c a pound for the 18 degree; 2½c to 3c a pound for the 20 degree, and from 2¾c to 3⅛c a pound for the 22 degree.

Acid, Nitric—The only stocks of this acid that have passed to consumers have been the 40 degree, which is quoted at 8⅞c to 9½c a pound, and the 42 degree which continues to be held tightly at 9⅛c to 9¾c a pound. Only small quantities of any tests have been offered in the open market during the week. The consumer demand for nitric acid is unusually heavy at this time, and it is only in cases where users are in urgent need of supplies that the Government will make releases.

Acid, Sulphuric—There have been fair quantities of the 66 degree brimstone available in the New York market during the week and prices have ranged from $35 to $40 a ton. Oleum continues to be quoted from a number of quarters at $60 to $65 a ton. Prices remain entirely nominal on battery acid due to the scant spot supplies. All sulphuric acid is in unusually heavy demand from consumers, but as with the other acids the Government continues to take such large quantities that makers are unable to meet the outside demand and take care of the Government's requirements at the same time. Pyrite material is entirely out of the local market and quotations remain nominal.

Alums—Closing prices were 4½c to 5c a pound for the ammonium lump; 9c to 10c a pound for the potassium lump; 20¾c to 21¾c a pound for the potassium chrome, and 18½c to 19½c a pound for the ammonium chrome. Little new is reported in the New York market on any of the various grades of alum, since for the most part the market has ruled unusually quiet. There continues a steady inquiry, however, and considerable underlying strength is noted.

Aluminum Sulphate—There is no change this week in aluminum sulphate and prices have remained at previous levels of 3½c@4c a pound for the high test, and from 2¼c to 2½c a pound for the commercial, or low test. There is a fairly steady inquiry from most of the large consumers, but no large orders have been placed in the open market and perhaps on firm bids the above prices could be shaded.

Bleaching Powder—For stocks in export drums 2¼c a pound is the price, although in some directions ¼c higher continues to be heard. From 2c to 2⅛c a pound was the closing price for domestic drums. There is very little trading, which is generally the case at this season of the year, and because the majority of

manufacturers have already curtailed their output there is no large accumulation, irrespective of the quiet condition.

Copper Sulphate—A number of large factors in the New York market continue to quote 9c@9¼c a pound for the 98-99 per cent. material, with second hands quoting 8½c@8¾c a pound. Supplies of copper sulphate are not abundant, but are apparently sufficient to take care of more business. Because of the large number of inquiries there is considerable underlying strength to the situation.

Lead Acetate—Supplies of acetate of lead in the spot market are not particularly large, and in view of the many inquiries holders are not inclined to do a great deal of shading, regardless of quantity or buyer. Closing prices, in the main, were steady at 15¾c@16⅞c a pound for the brown sugar; 17⅛c@17½c a pound for the white crystals; 16c@16½c a pound for the broken cakes, and 17¼c@18⅛c a pound for the granulated.

Potash, Caustic—Prices for the high test material range from 83½c@84c a pound, on spot, while the low test continues to be quoted at 63c@63½ a pound. The consumer demand for this material is reported as only moderate. Supplies are apparently sufficient to take care of more business and perhaps on firm bids shading could be done.

Potassium Prussiate—Some of the Japanese prussiates continue to reach this market, but it cannot be learned that much of this material finds it way to the open market since importers are still booked far ahead on both the red and the yellow. The domestic stocks are in good demand and prices are firm at $1.18@$1 25 a pound for the yellow, and from $2.85 to $2.95 a pound for the red. Not in some time has there been the demand that is now noted for prussiate of potash.

Soda Ash—The situation on soda ash has ruled unusually weak and most holders have been quoting at wide price ranges according to quantity and buyer. Sales of the light ash have passed at $2.20@$2.40 per hundred pounds for stocks and bags and from $2.60 to $2.80 has been the prevailing price for stocks in barrels. There has been considerable dealer speculation and the bulk of trading has been confined to that quarter. In view of a light inquiry the undertone of the market is not especially strong.

Soda, Caustic—The New York market closed quiet at $4.40@$4.60 per hundred pounds for spot and nearby stocks. Some of the large factors stated that a slight improvement was noted on account of a better inquiry, but the market has been by no means active during the week. Nevertheless, there are indications that some holders will advance their price.

Sodium Nitrate—Up to this writing the Government has not fixed the price on this material and until official advice is heard from Washington it is not expected that much business will pass. Arrivals here of stocks from South America have been comparatively heavy during the interval.

Large consumers of British dyes have organized a Color Exchange and with the co-operation of the manufacturers and the Government will handle surplus stocks and only actual consumers or manufacturers will be able to buy material. Heretofore, dealers and brokers have been buying surplus stocks from manufacturers, dyers and others and making large sums by putting up the prices according to the necessities of the trade.

The Continental Chemical Co. of Kingston, Ont., has received the first shipment of barytes to be used in the manufacture of blanc fixe, a constituent of paint.

NEW YORK'S FOREIGN CHEMICAL TRADE

The drug, chemical, dyestuff and allied imports at the port of New York during the month of March, which came in free of duty, included the following:

Quebracho	$ 190,834
Copal gums	98,712
Shellac gums	303,961
Iodine, crude	76,501
Lacterene	74,407
Carbonate of Potash	183,282
Nitrate of soda	1,203,769
Cocoa, crude	4,029,042
Ferro manganese	89,314
Ivory, vegetable	168,938
Manganese, oxide of	138,080
Nickel ore	107,510
Crude mineral oil	483,860
Cocoanut oil	68,498
Oleo stearin	59,788
Platinum, unmfd	204,907
Silk, raw	8,669,310
Sulphur ore	74,830
Tin bars	3,667,045
Tin ore	258,003
Tungsten bearing ore	227,174
Vegetable wax	233,076

The total value of all free imports was $60,876,416. The imports which paid duty in March were valued at $37,467,836, and included the following drugs, chemicals, dyes and allied products:

Antimony matte	$229,871
Bristles	446,303
Brushes	142,007
Indigo, natural	64,844
Acids	89,496
Argols	336,517
Colors or dyes	72,417
Glycerin, crude	73,266
Camphor, crude	172,713
Chicle	126,234
Salts of potash	102,686
Citrate of lime	52,617
Opium	56,839
Perfumery	235,880
Castor Beans	131,887

The value of all imports in March was $98,344,252, including free and dutiable.

The exports from the Port of New York during March included the following products:

Celluloid and manufactures of	$ 280,737
Hydraulic cement	439,603
Acids, picric	5,675,513
Other acids	636,166
Baking powder	179,232
Aniline dyes	406,473
Sulphate of copper	94,676
Logwood extract	57,699
Other dyes and dyestuffs	381,511
Formaldehyde	188,721
Glycerin	103,129
Medicinal preparations	599,168
Caustic soda	60,601
Other sodas and salts of	328,501
Copper, unrefined	1,213,184
Refined	11,696,987
Pipes	154,397
Plates and sheets	408,072
Wire	278,685
Cocoa	1,257,101
Zinc oxide	153,027
Paraffin	1,062,673
Tungsten	455,730
Surgical appliances	1,236,027

TIN PRICES DECLINE

The appearance of Batavian and English tin in the market after an absence of months has started a downward slide for Chinese, which is weaker. May shipment from Hongkong is now offered at 94c, or 2c below the price at which it was sold late last week. June dropped from its previous price of 95½c to 91c, and tin at the Coast which had been firm at $1.00 to $1.02, is now easy at $1.00. Spot Chinese tin has dropped about 4c and can be had in moderate quantities at $1.01, while No. 3 Chinese on spot was offered at 93½c. For Banka afloat prices range between 96c@97c for nearby and 93c for May shipment.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

ACTIVITY IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Strong Demand in Many Lines in Spite of High Prices—Coumarin Advances Sharply—Acetone and Mercury Lower—Shipping Outlook Better

There was an active inquiry for drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals in spite of numerous price advances, but stocks are very limited. Private ship lines are receiving some encouragement from the Government, which has given assurances that no more vessels will be commandeered except in extreme cases.

Applications for licenses to export any commodity to Great Britain, France, Italy or Belgium must be forwarded in triplicate. This will enable the War Board to determine quickly whether the commodity can be shipped.

There was an advance of $3.50 a pound for refined coumarin. Acetone is lower. Mercury in flasks dropped $2. Sodium glycerophosphates declined 50c a pound for crystals, and resorcin, U.S.P., 50c. Saccharin, soluble and insoluble, is higher.

Botanical drugs have advanced again. Seeds, herbs and leaves have been active, mustard and anise seeds and sage tending upward. Coriander and cumin seed closed easier under larger arrivals.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acid, Tartaric, U.S.P., 3c
Angostura Bark, 3c
Arrow Root, Bermuda, 3c
Asafetida, 20c
Cocoa Butter, Fingers, Cases, 1c
Colchicum Root, 15c
Coumarin, Refined, $3.50
Cream of Tartar, 3c
Henna Leaves, 5c
Licorice Root, Spanish, 2c
Mastic Gum, 5c
Nux Vomica, Whole, Powd., 1c
Oil of Cassia, Redist., U.S.P., 15c
Oil of Geranium, Afr. Rose, 25c
Saccharin, 50c @ $1
Silver Nitrate, 5½c

Declined

Acetone, 14½c
Alcohol, Denatured, 1c
Glycerin, C.P., ½c
Mercury, Flasks, $2
Resorcin, U.S.P., 50c
Sod. Glycerophosph., Crystals, 50c

Acetanilid—Prices closed fairly steady, makers quoting 80c a pound. Second hands are offering scattered parcels at 65c a pound, which are readily taken.

Acetone—Makers lowered quotations 14½c to 25½c @25¾c a pound. Accumulation of supplies and lack of demand were responsible for the decline.

Alcohol, Denatured—Prices closed 1c lower at 67c@67½c a gallon under a light demand and accumulation of stocks.

Angostura Bark—Firmer and higher primary markets, coupled with scant stocks here, led to an advance of 30c to 70@75c a pound.

Arrow Root, Bermuda—Importers raised quotations 3c to 55c@60c a pound, based on smaller arrivals and curtailment of supplies.

Asafoetida Gum, U.S.P.—Increased inquiries and scant supplies led to a further rise of 20c to $1.95@$2 for whole and $2@$2.05 a pound for powdered.

Camphor, Japanese—Stocks here are the smallest in the memory of the trade. Parcels of 2½-pound slabs closed strong but unchanged at $1.11@$1.12.

Cassia Oil, U.S.P., Redistilled—Prices advanced 15c to $2.85@$2.90 a pound. The rise was attributed to stronger primary markets for the crude material, together with sharp advances in the oil in London.

Cocoa Butter—The market closed stronger and higher at 38c@39c for supplies of fingers in cases, due to a larger demand and smallness of supplies.

Colchicum Root—Owing to the stronger statistical position of the market, holders are quoting 15c higher, at $2.50@$2.75 a pound, as to quality.

Codeine—Notwithstanding the easier trend of the market for opium, the demand from consumers continues to hold quotations firm. Makers are repeating $7.30 a pound for sulphate in bulk.

Coumarin, Refined—Prices scored a notable advance of $3.50 to $31@$32 a pound, owing to a decided scarcity. In some quarters holders named $33 a pound.

Cream of Tartar—Makers raised prices 3½c to 65½c for crystals and 66c a pound for powdered. Trading among second hands is more active.

Gentian Root—Reports from the primary market that prices are rising caused a stronger market locally. Holders are quoting 18c@20c for whole root and 20c @22c a pound for powdered.

Geranium Oil, African Rose—A further advance of 25c to $7@$8 a pound was announced. Smallness of stocks and light supplies of the raw material continue to force prices upward.

Glycerin, C. P.—Owing to the slow demand, makers announced a further reduction of ½c to 63½c for supplies in bulk, drums and barrels added, and to 65½c a pound in cans. In some quarters ½c a pound higher is being asked.

Glycerin, Crude—Because of the lower market for refined, offerings are light. Saponification closed ½c lower at 48½c, and soap-lye loose at 43½c.

Golden Seal Root—Advices from Michigan that indications point to a falling off this year, compared with the usual amount of spring-dug root, led to a steadier market, holders quoting $5.35@$5.50 for whole root and $5.75@$6.00 a pound for powdered.

Henna Leaves—Owing to dearth of stocks, a further advance of 5c was established, to 40c@45c a pound.

Licorice, Spanish Selected Root—Powdered parcels are held 2c higher at 37c@40c a pound, due to the smallness of stocks and strong primary markets.

Mastic Gum—Holders raised prices 5c to 80c@82c a pound. The rise was attributed to the uncertainty of receiving supplies from abroad and meager stocks here.

Mercury—Prices eased off under a dragging demand and selling agents lowered quotations $2 to $115@$120 a flask of 75 pounds.

Morphine—The market closed easy in sympathy with opium. The demand for spot lots is steady but supplies are small. Manufacturers continue to quote on the basis of $11.80 an ounce for sulphate in 25-ounce lots.

Nux Vomica—In response to rising import costs importers raised quotations 1c to 14c@15c for whole, and to 18c@19c a pound for powdered supplies.

Opium—With supplies steadily increasing, makers are offering parcels of U. S. P. in cases more freely at $23.75, and granular and powdered at $26 and $25 a pound, respectively. The demand is quiet and the movement of supplies into consumption is only moderate.

Quinine—Inquiries are broadening, but no sales of importance have been effected. In some quarters an advance is expected. Second hands reported a quiet market, but prices are being maintained. Licenses for exports from the Dutch Indies will be granted in the event that the United States allows the exportation of caustic soda which is needed in extracting quinine salts from the bark.

Resorcin, U.S.P.—Continued shading of prices by second hands resulted in a reduction of 50c by leading manufacturers to $8.00@$8.50 a pound for crystals.

Rhubarb Root, Cuts—Prices were advanced by leading importers 15c to 75c@$2.50 a pound. Recent light arrivals and uncertainties regarding future stocks forced up prices.

Rhubarb Root, High Dried—Meagre supplies and difficulty in obtaining stocks from primary sources led to a further advance of 5c to 55c@60c a pound.

Saccharin—Soluble closed stronger under a larger inquiry and light offerings, particularly of wellknown brands. Makers are quoting 50c higher to $20@$21. Insoluble, U. S. P., was raised $1 to $23.00@$23.75 a pound, as to brand.

Sandalwood Oil—True West Indian supplies are practically depleted and it is impossible to quote prices. East Indian oil rules strong under a steady demand at $13 to $13.25 a pound.

Silver Nitrate—The higher price of silver caused a rise of 5⅛c to 62⅜c an ounce, covering 500-ounce lots, being the inside figure asked by manufacturers.

Sodium Glycerophosphates—Makers lowered quotations 50c to $2.15@$2.20 a pound for crystals, based upon the lower market for the crude material and lack of demand.

Tamarinds—Diminishing supplies and increased inquiries resulted in advances of 30c to $4.70@$4.75 per keg and 1c to 8½c@9½c a pound for supplies in barrels.

Tartaric Acid, U.S.P.—Makers announced an advance of 3c a pound to 86c for crystals and to 85½c a pound for granular and powdered, based on the enhanced cost of tartar.

AWARDS FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Firms receiving contracts for gauze dressings for the Medical Department of the Army include the following:

Seabury & Johnson, New York, 3,000,000 shell wound bandages, $110; 10,000,000 individual dressing packets, $112; 3,500,000 yards in 100-yard rolls, 95c; 450,000 yards in 1-yard packets 4.4c; 12,500 gross roller bandages, $3.38.

New Hartford Cotton Mfg. Co., New Hartford, N. Y., 15,000 cartons roller bandages, $1.69; 1,000,000 yards in 100-yard rolls, 95c.

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.; 25,000 gross complete bandages, $2.25; 50,000 boxes roller bandages, $1.64 per box; 250,000 shell wound bandages, $103.45; 700,000 individual dressing bandages, $111.76; 240,000 5-yard rolls, 7c; 10,000,000 yards in 100-yard rolls, 85c.

American Druggists Syndicate, Long Island City, N. Y., 30,000 boxes roller bandages, $1.69; 3,000,000 yards in 100-yard rolls, 95c.; 150,000 individual dressing packets, $117.50.

Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill., 40,000 gross complete bandages, $2.46; 20,000 ½ gross box roller bandages, 2½, 3 and 3½, $1.66; 2,400,000 first aid packets, $192; 1,000,000 individual dressing packets, $107; 2,500,000 yards in 100-yard rolls, 95c.

Drug & Chemical Notes

The Ashanti kola crop in 1916 was not as prolific as in 1915, the yield amounting to four-fifths of the preceding year. This does not mean deterioration of trees—the normal state of affairs ordaining that crops vary annually, and reach a maximum yield every third year.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 18 and 20 East 41st street, New York, have issued a War Emergency Price List of their products, bandages, oils, syringes, inhalers and compounds. The new edition omits the illustrations and information previously published regarding pharmacology, therapeutics, formulae, and photographic notes.

The Surgeon General of the Army has awarded the following contract for supplies for the Medical Department to Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia: 750 bottles of potassium hydroxidum, half pounds, $900; 400 pound bottles ammonium sulphate, $125; 500 pound bottles potassium carbonate, $875; 400 bottles sodium chloride, $95; 300 pound bottles sodium citrate, $212; 400 bottles sodium nitrate, $99.

The acute sense of smell developed by Detective Charles Galligan, of the police force of San Francisco, Cal., recently resulted in the unearthing of a cache of opium and morphine and the arrest of an alleged smuggler. The detective and his squad was on Grant Avenue when the odor of opium was detected as a Chinese woman passed by. The woman was followed to 1039 Grant Avenue where eighteen cans of opium and two bottles of morphine, valued at $3,000 was found. Chin Mensin was arrested and turned over to the customs officials to be prosecuted for smuggling.

The Quarter Century Club, composed of employees of the J. C. Ayer Company of Lowell who have been in the continuous service of the company 25 years and over, celebrated in Boston, recently, the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Dr. James C. Ayer, founder of the company. When the club was started the managers of the company agreed to give each member of the club an insurance policy for $500, and to pay the expenses each year of the members of the club in celebrating Dr. Ayer's birthday anniversary. Of the original club David Dewar and C. Oliver Barnes are surviving members, the former being president.

BRITAIN'S TRADE IN PEPPER

The imports of pepper into the United Kingdom during 1916 amounted to 23,333,940 pounds, valued at $3,952,258 as compared with 23,550,802 pounds, valued at $3,380,421 in the previous year. In 1914, 13,670,751 pounds were imported; in 1913, 7,294,052 pounds; and in 1912, 7,266,372 pounds. These figures show that war conditions have caused a great development in the pepper trade, which is now three times as great as in 1913. A large part of the pepper is re-exported.

AMERICAN GLUE TREBLES EARNINGS

The report of the American Glue Company for the calendar year 1917 shows net earnings after provision for depreciation and other similar deductions of $1,893,634, nearly three times the earnings in 1916, which totaled $664,887. The surplus for the year after deducting excess-profits taxes, &c., amounted to $1,362,771, equivalent to $121.05 a share on the 9,936 shares of common stock outstanding, after payment of preferred dividends.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Acetone	lb.	.25½	— .25¾
Acetphenetidin	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
*Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.62	— .63
No. 2	lb.	.56	— .57
No. 3	lb.	.50	— .51
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.93
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.90½	— .92
97 p.c.	gal.	.93½	— .94
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.67	— .69
188 proof	gal.	.69	— .70
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.90	— .95
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.kegs,powd.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	gal.	5.45	— 5.70
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	20.00	—21.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.39	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
White	lb.	.09½	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	37.00	—50.00
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.45	— 3.55
St. Thomas	gal.	3.80	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.90	— 1.95

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

SODIUM SULPHIDE FUSED & CRYSTALS
ACETANILIDE, U.S.P.
SPOT DELIVERY

CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE
all grades
SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.
spot and future

THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY
13-21 Park Row .·. N. Y. City

Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	—13.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— 1.11½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— 1.12½
16's in 1-lb. carton		—	— 1.15
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 1.1.½
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.15
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— 1 12
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	1.11	— 1.12
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Russian	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.08½	— .09
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	lb.	—	— 1.43
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .23
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Rlk	oz.	—	— .93
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	—	—10.00
cryst., bulk	oz.	—	—10.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.32	— .33
Cases, fingers	lb.	.38	— .39
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.20
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	6.80	— 6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	7.30	— 7.35
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	.45	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.34	— .37
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Spanish Apples		.29	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .65½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .65
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .19
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.41	— .42
Jewelers large	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Small	lb.	—	— 1.20

*Nominal.

Cuttlefish Bone, French	lb.	.37	— .39
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .61
Reeds	lb.	4.70	— 4.80
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.89	— .95
Spanish	lb.	.89	— .95
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .27
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .35
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde, Sol.	lb.	.19	— .20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.30	— 1.39
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls, added.	lb.	.63½	— .64
C.P. in cans	lb.	.65½	— .66
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.63	— .64
Saponification, loose	lb.	.48½	— .49
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.43½	— .44
Grains of Paradise	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.90	—21.75
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	7.45	— 8.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime,	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Phosphate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .99
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .99
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	5.45	— 6.00
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Kola Nuts. West Indies	lb.	.18	— .19
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.34	— .39
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.44	— .49
Lead Iodide, U.S.P	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.29	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .50
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.19	— .20
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.65
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.37	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62	— 3.85
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.89	— .94
Small flake	lb.	.70	— .75
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	—115.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p. c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	—.19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	—	— .32
Irish	lb.	—	— .15
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.25
Tonquin	oz.	23.75	—24.75
Grain Cab	oz.	18.50	—18.95
Tonquin	oz.	33.40	— 34.00
Druggists	oz.	—	— —
Synthetic	lb.	29.75	— 30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—	— —
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
*Opium, cases, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—23.75
Granular	lb.	—	—26.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—25.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.80	— 5.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.		3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.43	— .44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.06	— .07
Cream White	lb.	.09	— .10
Lily White	lb.	.10	— .11
Snow White	lb.	.13	— .14
Phenolphthalein	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—20.00
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Bicarb.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.05
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .43½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .43
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	20.00	—21.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	23.00	—23.75
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—38.00
Powdered	lb.	—	—39.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls	lb.	.33½	— .34
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .62⅜
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.34	— 40
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

The HANOVER COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
72 Cliff Street, New York
Telephone, Beekman 6111
Factories and Laboratories. Newark, N. J., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMMONIUM VALERATE, U.S.P.
ZINC VALERATE, U.S.P.
VALERIC ACID
GUAIACOL LIQUID, U.S.P.

Sodium Phosphate Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.55
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.48	— .49
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots		1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.35
Flour com'l bags	100 lbs.	—	— 2.25
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05	— 4.25
Tartaric Acid, U.S.P.	bbls.	—	— —
Granular and Powd.	lb.	—	— .85½
Crystals	lb.	—	— .86
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Kegs	per keg	4.70	— 4.75
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U. S. P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .59
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	—	— —
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	— .80
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Artificial	lb.	.06	— .07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.80	— .84
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.23
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.28	— .29
Chloride	lb.	.15	— .16
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.34	— .36

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.27¾	— .28
*Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.43	— .44
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex toluol	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.85	— 5.00
*Carbolic, crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.54	— .55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .61
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.57	— .59
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
*Nominal.			
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82	— .82½
Powdered	lb.	.82½	— .83
Second hands	lb.	.92	— .92½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
U. S. P., IX	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .03
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .09½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.70	— 2.85
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.28	— .29
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.05	— .06
Tannic,	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.30	— 135
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— .87
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .86

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Amber, crude	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Rectified	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Synthetic	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .18
Japanese, white	lb.	.20	— .21
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Lead Free	lb.	2.40	— 2.65
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.85	— 2.90
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.19	— .20
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.50	— .51
Java	lb.	.75	— .77
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Bottles	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Copaiba	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Cubebs	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Cumin	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Erigeron	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.60	— .65
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Bourbon	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Turkish	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 2.15
Hemlock	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	12.00	—12.25
Twice rect.	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Garden	lb.	.65	— .85
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.45
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Lemongrass	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Distilled	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Linaloe	lb.	2.95	— 3.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Mustard, natural	lb.	32.00	— 33.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	70.00	— 80.00
Petale	lb.	80.00	—90.00
Artificial	lb.	18.50	—20.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Italian	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.25	— .35
Patchouli	lb.	28.00	—30.00
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 140
Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pinus Sylvestus	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Pumilio		—	— 5.00
Rose, natural	oz.	26.00	— 28.00
Synthetic	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.41	— .45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Artificial	lb.	.33	— .35
*Savin	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
*Spruce	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Spearmint	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Tansy	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	— —
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.30	— 4.75
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	9.50	— 9.65
Wormwood	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	—15.00
Manila	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Ginger	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Imported	lb.	—	—16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .70
South American	lb.	.90	— .95
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.80	— 6.20
Oregon	gal.	1.60	— 1.75
Peru	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Tolu	lb.	1.15	— 1.20

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.70	— .75
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.28	— .30
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .25
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14½	— .17½
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .24
Siftings	lb.	.11	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.08	— .09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Broken	lb.	—	— .85
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.95	— 1.00
***Broken**	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	— .12
Cramp (true)	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .13
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	07½	— .08½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.18	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .12
Mezereon	lb.	.20½	— .26

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.04	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05¼	— .07
Sweet	lb.	.11	— .12
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .12½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .16
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.40	— .42
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
Select	lb.	.17½	— .19
Simaruba	lb.	.50	— .60
Soap, whole	lb.	.10	— .11
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.12	— .13
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .46
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.08	— .13
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.44	— .46
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
*St. John's Bread	lb.	.30	— .32
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	— .98
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.15	— 3.50
Bourbon	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
South American	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Green label	lb.	1.30	— 1.35

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*XX	lb.	1.20	— 1.22
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Fish	lb.	.15	— .16
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .08
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.11	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .12
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.18	— .20
Sloe	lb.	.50	— .55
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
Calendula	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian	lb.	.50	— .55
Roman	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	— .31
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.28	— .30
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .35
Closed	lb.	.39	— .40
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .37
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.45	— .50
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender ,ordinary	lb.	.24	— .26
Select	lb.	.32	— .35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	— .36
Without leaves	lb.	.48	— .50
Malva, blue	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poppy, red	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.65	— .75
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .47
Valencia	lb.	14.75	— 15.00
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.15	— .17
Curacao, cases	lb.	.10½	— .11
Socotrine, powd.	lb.	.60	— .65

*Nominal.

Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .52
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	—	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
Catechu	lb.	.19	— .22
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.28	— .28½
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Guaiac	lb.	.80	— .82
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.53	— .55
Kino	lb.	—	— .75
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .82
Sorts	lb.	.45	— .50
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .45
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.16	— .22
Sandarac	lb.	.70	— .75
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	— 13.50
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .75
Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Thirds	lb.	1.75	— 1.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.35	— .38
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.15	— .18
Buchu, short	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Long	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
American	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Catnip	lb.	.08	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.04½	— .05
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .20
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.10½	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.24	— .25
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.45	— .50
Imported	lb.	.55	— .70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07½	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.19	— .20
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.75	— 2.10
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Henna	lb.	.40	— .45
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	— .30
Laurel	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.08	— .09
Liverwort	lb.	.35	— .37
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .10
Matico	lb.	.30	— .32
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Patchouli	lb.	.73	— .80
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	— .18
Peppermint, American	lb.	.27	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.47	— .50
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
*Pulsatilla	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .08
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.13	— .14
Rue	lb.	—	— .55
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.30	— .30½
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .20½
Savory	lb.	.19	— .19½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Half Leaf	lb.	.80	— .90
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.16	— .22
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Squaw Vine	lb.	.28	— .31
Stramonium	lb.	.20	— .22

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.09	— .09½
French	lb.	.12	— .12½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.20	— .25
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wormwood imported	lb.	.24	— .27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.65	— .80
Whole	lb.	.33	— .37
Angelica, American	lb.	.55	— .60
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.15	— .16
Bermuda	lb.	.55	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.35	— .40
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.06	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.08	— .09
Belladonna	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.80
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.19	— .21
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Beth	lb.	.16	— .20
Blood	lb.	.17	— .18
Blueflag	lb.	.27	— .30
Bryonia	lb.	.27	— .30
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .24
American	lb.	.16	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.11	— .13
Blue	lb.	.10	— .12
Colchicum	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.21	— .25
Comfrey	lb.	.20	— .24
Culver's	lb.	.15	— .16
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.35	— .40
American	lb.	.32	— .34
Doggrass Dom.-Rock Co.	lb.	.55	— .75
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.28	— .32
Echinacea	lb.	.30	— .32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.24	— .26
Gelsemium	lb.	.08	— .10
Gentian	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.15¼	— .21
Bleached	lb.	.25	— .26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Northwestern	lb.	15.00	—18.00
Southern	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.35	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Rio	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	— .90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.33	— .35
Selected	lb.	.35	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .40
Lovage, American	lb.	.70	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.25	— .27
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.26	— .27
Verona	lb.	.22	— .24
Finger	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Pareira Brava	lb.	.35	— .40**
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.42	— .43
Pleurisy	lb.	.17	— .19
Poke	lb.	.06	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.13	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.80	— .85
Chips	lb.	.52	— .55
Cuts	lb.	.75	— 2.50
High Dried	lb.	.55	— .60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	— .78
American	lb.	.35	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.65	— .75
Senega, Northern	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Southern	lb.	.90	— .95
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	— .50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17	— .20
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	— .38
Stripped	lb.	.45	— .50

*Nominal.

Spikenard	lb.	.28	— .30
Squill, white	lb.	.13	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.11½	— .12
Stone	lb.	.06	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.07¾	— .08
China	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Madras	lb.	.11	— .11½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.33	— .35
True (Aletris)	lb.	.38	— .40
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	— .14
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	— .11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.26½	— .26¾
Star	lb.	.28	— .29
Caraway, African	lb.	.53	— .54
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, good bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.50
Celery	lb.	.38½	— .39
Colchicum	lb.	3.70	— 3.80
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Morocco	lb.	.15¼	— .15½
Mogador, unbleached	lb.	.15½	— .15⅝
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	.15¼	— .15½
Dill	lb.	.21	— .21½
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	— .17½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.50	—19.00
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Foenugreek	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06¼
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.26	— .30
Lobelia	lb.	.22	— .24
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
California, brown	lb.	.18½	— .19
Chinese	lb.	.12	— .12½
English, yellow	lb.	.27	— .28
Parsley	lb.	.24	— .25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian, blue	lb.	.80	— .82
Indian	lb.	.40	— .41
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	— .10
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Sabadilla	lb.	.12	— .13½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Kombe	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	— .07¼
South American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Worm, American	lb.	.06	— .07
Levant	lb.	.70	— .78

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.34	— .35
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.19	— .20
Saigon genuine	lb.	.58	— .59
Capsicum, African	lb.	.22	— .23
Japan	lb.	.15	— .16
Cassia Buds	lb.	.26	— .28
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.18	— .19
Mombasa	lb.	.30	— .31
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.57	— .58
Zanzibar	lb.	.46½	— .47
Ginger, African	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	— .20
Jamaica, white	lb.	.20	— .21
Japan	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.56	— .57
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.47	— .48
Nutmegs 110s	lb.	.33	— .34
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.27¾	— .28
White	lb.	.32¾	— .33
Pimento	lb.	.07¾	— .08

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.66	— .68½
Yellow, crude	lb.	.42	— .44
Yellow, refined	lb.	.46	— .48
*Candelilla	lb.	.60	— .65
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.90	— .92
No. 1	lb.	.90	— .92
No. 2	lb.	.85	— .87
No. 3	lb.	.80	— .82
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Japan	lb.	.20	— .21
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	.28	— .38
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
*Green	lb.	.85	— .95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.88	— .90

*Nominal.

Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22½	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.24½	— .25
Triple pressed	lb.	.28	— .29

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p. c.	lb.	.15¾	— .16
56 p.c.	lb.	.27¾	— .28
*70 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*80 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*Glacial	lb.	.43	— .44
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04⅛	— .04½
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05⅛
Chrome	lb.	.20¾	— .21¾
Potash lump	lb.	.08¾	— .09⅛
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06¾	— .07¾
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.17⅛	— .18
Granulated, white	lb.	.17	— .17⅛
Lump	lb.	.17¾	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03½	— .04
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Barium, chloride	ton	66.00	—86.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .02⅞
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	24.00	—26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11⅛
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
White cryst.	lb.	.17⅛	— .17¾
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16	— .16½
Granulated	lb.	.17¾	— .17⅞
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .34
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¼
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	—44.00
f. o. b. N. Y	lb.	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅞	— .02½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .03
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03⅛
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07⅛	— .07⅜
*40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08⅞	— .09½
*42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09⅛	— .09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.82½	— .83¾
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44⅛	— .44¾
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.68	— .75

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.39	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.36½	— .40
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton		350.00	—375.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Yellow	lb.	1.18	— 1.25
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27¼	— .28¼
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.20	— 2.40
In bbls. 100 lbs.		2.60	— 2.80
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		4.40	— 4.60
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		6.20	— 6.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.25½	— .26½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20½
Cyanide	lb.	.38	— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls. 100 lbs.		2.50	— 2.75
Kegs 100 lbs.		2.30	— 2.50
*Nitrate, tech. 100 lbs.		5.50	— 5.75
Refined	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Sodium Nitrite	lb.	.41½	— .43⅞
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.55½	— .57
Silicate, 60 p.c. 100 lbs.		4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, 40 p.c. 100 lbs.		2.25	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.		1.40	— 1.70
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.06	— .06⅛
60 p.c. per 100 lbs.		4.25	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton		45.000	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore ton		45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
*60 deg. Pyrite ton		45.00	—50.00
66 deg. Brimstone ton		35.00	—40.00
Oleum ton		60.00	—65.00
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.		3.00	— 3.40

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.30	— .32
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.10	— 4.25
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.25¾	— .26¼
Aniline Salts	lb.	.31	— .32
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	— 5.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.10	— 5.75
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.30	— .31½
Benzol (90 p.c.)	gal.	.31¾	— .32¼
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Diamedophenol	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	— .14
Diethylaniline	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.70	— .75
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.34¼	— .36
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.38	— .40
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .56
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.59	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09⅞	— .10½
Balls	lb.	.12½	— .13¼
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol,	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.58	— .62
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.45	— 1.75
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Phenol	lb.	.51½	— .52¾

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
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WE OFFER
Phthalic Anhydride
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Western Reserve Chemical Co.
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CLEVELAND, O.

p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.80	— 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	— 2.83
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
*Toluol, pure	gal.	5.65	— 5.90
*Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	5.85	— 6.10
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylol	gal.	.35	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Acid Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.60
Acid Brown	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.30	— .50
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .75
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Alizarin Blue, Domestic	lb.	7.25	— 8.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	7.50	—14.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Chysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.00	—13.00
Direct Black	lb.	.80	— .90
Direct Blue	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 5.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.40	— 3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.50	—11.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00

* Nominal.

Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.40	— 7.10
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.88	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb.	58.00	—62.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .60
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.12	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.30	— 1.85
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.50	— 9.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.30	— .35
Seed	lb.	.11	— .12½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.55	— .68
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
China	lb.	.09	— .10⅞
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11⅛
Aleppey	lb.	.13¼	— .14½
Pubna	lb.	.09½	— .10⅛

WOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	lb.	39.00	—65.00
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	36.50	— 39.50
Chips	lb.	.02½	— .03⅛
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.19¼	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.13¾	— .14¼
Tablet	lb.	.11¾	— .13⅛
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.20	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	.38	— .40
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24½	— .28¼
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11½	— 13½
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine Extract	lb.	.14	— .18
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .25
Crystals	lb.	.20½	— .26
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.10¼	— .11¼
Contract	lb.	.11½	— .12⅛
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .90
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .65

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15½	— .16½

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	68.00	—74.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	—98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c tan	ton	57.50	—59.50
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.09¾	— .11
Common	lb.	.26¼	— .27
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.24½	— .25
*No. 2	lb.	.21	— .21½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05¼	— .06¾
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c., tan, ordinary	lb.	.11½	— .14½
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
*Domestic, prime	gal.	—	— —
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	95.00	—96.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	—145.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.25	— .27
*English	lb.	.26	— .28
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.17	— .18
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30	— 2.35
No. 1 prime	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Linseed, Light, strained	gal.	1.20	— 1.22
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.22	— 1.24
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.25	— 1.26
Northern, crude	gal.	—	— —
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 3.00
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95	— 3.00
Dark	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	— .85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00	—25.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17	— .17½
Saponified	lb.	.17	— .17½
Sod Oil	lb.	.11	— .12
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.20
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.20	— 2.25
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.24½	— .25
*Triple pressed	lb	.28	— .29
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Prime	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.30	— 1.35

VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.32	— .40
Cases	lb.	.34	— .42
*No. 3	lb.	.30	— .33

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	— .18½
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16¾	— .17
Cochin, bbls.	lbb.	.19¼	— .19½
Tanks	lb.	.18¼	— .18½
*Corn, refined, bbls.		20.72	—20.92
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.16½	— .17
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.20½	— .21½
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter, yellow	lb.	—	— .22¾
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.55	— 1.57
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.56	— 1.58
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.57	— 1.59
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.58	— 1.60
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	— 4.00
*Foots	lb.	—	— .45
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	— —
Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	—	— —
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— —
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.35	— .40
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36	— 1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	— —
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	— .55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— —
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Blown	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	— .40
Second	gal.	.42	— .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.19	— .19½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	— .34
Commercial	lb.	.25	— .27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.21	— .22
25-30 cold test	gal.	.21	— .22
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.21	— .22
Summer	gal.	.21	— .22
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.36	— .38
Dark, filtered	gal.	.35	— .36
Extra cold test	gal.	.50	— .55
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.25	— .27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.36	— .37
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	.31½	— .32
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.44	— .45
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.36	— .37
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.49	— .49½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	—	— .45
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	—	— .42
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	400	— 4.25
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal bbls.		12.50	—13.75
Rosin, com., to g'd.	80-bbl.	7.50	— 7.55

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.78	— .80
Diamond "I"	lb.	.78	— .90
V. S. O.	lb.	.78	— .79
Fine Orange	lb.	.69	— .73
Second Orange	lb.	.63	— .68
T. N.	lb.	.62	— .63
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.62	— .63
Button	lb.	—	— —
Regular, bleached	lb.	.59	— .60
Bone, dry	lb.	.69	— .70

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—47.50
Columbia		—	—48.50
New Orleans	ton	47.00	—49.00

*Nominal.

Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	55.00	—56.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.13¾	— .14⅜
Caracas	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Hayti	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Maracaibo	lb.	.22	— .24¼
Trinidad	lb.	.13¾	— .14

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, Globe per 100 lbs.		—	— 6.59
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.17	— .18
Starch Corn	lb.	.07	— .07½
Pearl, Globe	lb.	.06	— .06½
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.13½	— .14
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.14	— .15

*REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War bu'le	Fed. eral	War ner
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Confectioners A	7.35	7.35	7.35	—	7.35
Standard Gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

* Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	ga.	1.00	— 1.05
Light, strained	gal.	1.20	— 1.22
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.22	— 1.24
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.24	— 1.26
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 3.00
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95	— 3.00
Dark	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17	— .17½
Saponified	lb.	.17	— .17½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22¼	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.24½	— .25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.32	— .40
*No. 3	lb.	.30	— .33
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	— .18½
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16¾	— .17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.19¼	— .19½
Tanks	lb.	.18	— .18½
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.16½	— .17
Refined, barrels		20.72	—20.92
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	.20½	— .21
*White	gal.	—	— —
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	— .22¾
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.55	— 1.57
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.56	— 1.58
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	— 4.00
*Foots	lb.	—	— .45
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	—	— —
*Niger	lb.	—	— —
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— —
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
†Crude f. o.b. mills	gal.	1.36	— 1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	—	— —
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.19	— .19½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.17	— .17½
Yellow	lb.	.15¾	— .16½
House	lb.	.16	— .16½
Brown	lb.	.13	— .15
Lard, City	lb.	.25	— .25½
Compound	lb.	.22½	— .23¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.28	— .29
Oleo	lb.	.18½	— .19
Tallow, edible	lb.	.17¾	— .18¼
City prime	lb.	.16½	— .17¼
Choice County	lb.	.17½	— .18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.17¾	— .18
City Fancy	lb.	—	— .17¼
Prime Packers	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.16¾	— .17
"A" White	lb.	.16½	— .16¾
"B" White	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
Yellow	lb.	.15¾	— .15¾
Brown	lb.	.12	— .13½
Bone	lb.	.12¾	— .13½
House	lb.	.15¾	— .15¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Lard	lb.	.27½	— .27¾

*Nominal.
+Buyers' Tanks.
*Nominal.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from May 11 to May 18.—Exports for month of March.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACIDS—
14,250 pounds oxalic
42,000 pounds oxalic
33,000 pounds oxalic

BARKS—
198,717 pounds cinchona

BEANS—
12,255 pounds vanilla
34,500 pounds vanilla
34,125 pounds vanilla
15,900 pounds vanilla

BISMUTH—
4,503 pounds

CASEIN—
420,000 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPS—
500 pounds

COPRA—
68,100 pounds
40,500 pounds

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
7,000 pounds

DYE WOODS—
357 tons
8 tons

FLOWERS—
900 pounds saffron
2,750 pounds various
750 pounds chamomile

GALL NUTS—
1,000 pounds

ESSENTIAL OILS—
800 pounds bay
1,100 pounds various
1,200 pounds various
950 pounds various
1,300 pounds lemon
1,000 pounds lemongrass

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
12,060 pounds

GLYCERIN, REFINED—
209,900 pounds

GUMS—
32,841 pounds chicle
21,500 pounds candarac
1,000 pounds tragacanth

IODINE, CRUDE—
3,610 pounds

IRON OXIDE—
1,500 pounds

LACTARENE—
15,400 pounds

LEAVES—
2,500 pounds senna pods
153,500 pounds senna
17,500 pounds senna

LEECHES—
1,050 pounds bloodsuckers

LIME, CARBONATE—
28,000 pounds

LIME, CITRATE—
19,500 pounds

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS—
1,000 pounds drugs
215 pounds medicine
2200 pounds medicine

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
40,000 pounds gambier
938 pounds natural indigo

NUX VOMICA—
85,600 pounds
220,000 pounds

OILS—
148,148 pounds coco nut
7,920 pounds fusel
25 pounds distilled lemon
240,500 pounds castor
75,150 pounds citronella
2,100 gallons codliver

OPIUM—
1,700 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
230,300 pounds

POTASSIUM SULPHATE—
7 tons

QUEBRACHO—
5,200,000 pounds

QUININE SULPHATE—
1,760 ounces

ROOTS—
19,040 pounds ginger
30,000 pounds arrow
4,800 pounds sarsaparilla
4,600 pounds various

SEED—
8,100 pounds cardamom
8,000 pounds cardamom
5,500 pounds cardamom

SPICES—
93,334 pounds cassia
2,870 pounds nutmegs
7,000 pounds nutmegs
20,000 pounds nutmegs
6,000 pounds nutmegs
20,000 pounds black Singapore pepper
160,000 pounds black Singapore pepper

SPONGES—
6,500 pounds

SUMAC—
25,000 pounds

TAMARINDS—
1,000 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
414,380 pounds
85,400 pounds
48,300 pounds

WINE LEES—
657,723 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
12,558 pounds, Brazil
110 pounds, Chile

ACID, NITRIC—
2,599 pounds, Cuba
100 pounds, Jamaica

ACID, SULPHURIC—
25 pounds, Salvador
7,087 pounds, Barbados
36 pounds, Trinidad

ALCOHOL—
10 gallons, Newfoundland
200 gallons, Trinidad

BENZOL—
2,400 ponuds, British S. Africa

COPPER, SULPHATE—
22,600 pounds, Newfoundland
2,240 pounds, Mexico

GLUCOSE—
800 pounds, Panama
38,490 pounds, Newfoundland
129 pounds, Jamaica
680 pounds, British W. Indies

GLYCERIN—
215 pounds, Panama
100 pounds, Salvador
200 pounds, Mexico

LIME, CHLORIDE—
45 pounds, Virgin Islands
100 pounds, Bolivia

PEPPERMINT OIL—
24 pounds, Australia

POTASSIUM, CHLORATE—
20 pounds, Colombia
29 pounds, Peru

SODA, ASH—
355,439 punds, Brazil
300 pounds, Virgin Islands

SODA, CAUSTIC—
2,636 pounds, Barbados
327,845 pounds, Cuba

SODA, SAL—
1,250 pounds, Virgin Islands

SODIUM, SILICATE—
650 pounds, Brazil

SPONGES—
26 pounds, Brazil
279 pounds, Chile

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
2 tons, Colombia
4 tons, Ecuador

SUPERPHOSPHATES—
100 tons, British South Africa

ZINC OXIDE—
13,055 pounds, Cuba
1,400 pounds, Dutch W. Indies
1,199 pounds, San Domingo

NEW NARCOTIC RULING

Washington, D. C., May 22.—The Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department has notified its collectors and agents that the sale of unclaimed freight or express packages containing narcotic drugs, by officials of railways and express companies, at public auction, to unregistered persons, except officials of Federal, State or municipal governments specifically exempt under Section 1 of the Act of December 17, 1914, is a violation of that law.

When a sale of such packages is to be made, points out the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the collector of the district should be notified by the railway or express officials a sufficient length of time in advance of the sale to permit the detail by the collector of an officer to inspect all unclaimed packages to be sold and identify such as contain narcotic drugs. An internal revenue officer must be present at the time of the sale to see that the packages containing narcotic drugs are sold to those persons only who are registered under the Federal law, or to officers of the Federal, State or municipal governments exempt from its provisions.

The registered person securing narcotic drugs through such sale must, at the time of purchase, make a supplemental inventory, in duplicate, of the drugs coming into his possession; retain the original for file with his order forms, and forward the duplicate to the collector.

VANILLA BEAN IMPORTS DOUBTFUL

Mexican vanilla beans are on the import embargo list on and after May 13 and all shipments must now come via rail to New York. Future importations are now very much in doubt owing to the transportation difficulties. To effect rail shipments of the beans from the producing sections involves a rail haulage of more than 3,000 miles to say nothing of the exorbitant freight charges involved in shipping the beans in this manner.

It is between seasons in the local vanilla bean market. The amount of old crop of Mexican vanilla beans remaining in this market is practically negligible in comparison with the known requirements of the trade. Offering prices for whole beans are on a basis of $4.50@$6.00 a pound, while cuts are held at the firm level of $3.15@$3.50 a pound as to quality and quantity.

New Incorporations

Puprex Paint Corp., Manhattan, capital $50,000. C. A. Chrisoffers, J. C. Reichert, E. D. Ziegler, 620 West 135th street, New York.

Spalding, Inc., Manhattan, capital $100,000. Chemicals, drugs and novelties. D. H. Dutton, L. Lens, G. C. Spalding, 50 East 42nd street, New York.

Lignol Chemical Co., Irvington, N. J., capital $10,000. Chas. J Leyes, Lillian V. Leyes, Carl E. Trautmann, Jersey City, N. J.

National Metals & Chemical Company, San Francisco, Cal., capital $100,000. W. H. Fairbanks, E. K. Pedler, B. L. Huston, J. C. Greene, R. F. Lewis.

The California Caustic Company, Los Angeles, Cal., capital $300,000. H. G. Sigman, R. A. Armstrong, B. C. McMaster and P. M. Chandler.

The Lick Mills Chemical Company, San Francisco, Cal, capital $720,000. I. W. Levy, L. Isaacs, C. Brownstone, A. E. Cahill.

Western Chemical Products Co., Vernon, Cal., capital $25,000. G. W. Marchand, W. T. Moore, T. C. Yeager.

Spiro Dye and Chemical Works, Manhattan, capital $20,000. A. Roberts, S. and C. Spiro, 222 Riverside Drive, New York.

Cross Whyte Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and paints. W. S. Moore, J. S. Ansorge, V. Brennan, 100 Broadway, New York.

United States Graphite Co., Dover, Del., capital $300,000. B. L. Gaddis, T. C. Hadley, J. Lee Halloway, John A. Gaddis.

Florence A. Immell, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $2,000. To manufacture chemicals, toilet articles, drugs, etc., Flora A. Starita, Kathryn Maloy, Walter E. McCann, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Roberts Holt Chemical Co., Trenton, N. J., capital $10,000. To manufacture and deal in chemicals. Frank K. Roberts, Leroy Roberts, Donald H. Cameron.

International Commerce Corporation, Rutherford, N. J., capital $25,000. To deal in chemicals. Arthur B. Reeve, Thomas P. Flynn, of New York, and John W. D. Grant, of Rutherford, N. J.

United Laboratories, Madrid, Ia., capital $10,000. Wholesale and retail chemical and drug business. Harry Flamhaft, Edward Gartland, R. D. Cruikshank.

The Master Remedies, Inc., Manhattan, capital $25,000. To manufacture dyes, chemicals and drugs. Callie E. Morris, Morton R. Craven, Chas. P. Scheid, all of New York.

R. Berry Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., capital $15,000. Chemists and druggists. Frank E. Wattles, Severn A. Anderson, Percy G. Lapey.

Heegaard Drug Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., capital $40,000. To manufacture chemicals and drugs. Aage C. Heegaard, John Patterson, Fred R. Voorhes, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

Chemical Equipment Company, Chicago, Ill., capital $30,000. John Maier, Geo. A. Grassby, Jr., William O'Brien.

The Norcross Chemical Company of Denver, Colo., has moved its offices to Pueblo, Colo., and its laboratories in the latter city are already producing copper suboxide. The company's plant near Stone City will be completed in about four months. W. W. Young is vice-president and general manager.

The International Agricultural Corporation is receiving daily an average of over 1,000 tons of sulphuric acid, about 100 tons of which comes from the Ducktown Sulphur & Copper Co. and the remainder from Tennessee Copper Company. The average cost of this acid to the International is about $7.50 a ton under contracts made before the war.

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Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26930—A man in Venezuela desires to receive cable quotations on 300 drums of 350 kilos each of crystallized caustic soda, 78 per cent grade. The price should be made f. o. b. New York delivery. Payment will be made in New York against shipping documents.

26930—A company in Brazil is in the market for machinery for manufacturing vegetable oils, and other similar industries. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26938—The Brazilian representative of a firm in Switzerland wishes to represent American manufacturers and exporters of chemical products for industrial purposes, such as sulphate of soda, acetic acid, carbolic acid, carbonate of soda, cream of tartar, etc., Payment will be made in New York for the account of the Swiss firm. Correspondence should be in French, Spanish, or Portuguese. References.

26941—A company in China is in the market for 20 tons of caustic soda, 76 per cent.; 20 tons of silicate soda, 40 per cent.; and 5 tons of carbonate of soda, 58 per cent. light. Payment will be made against shipping documents. The caustic soda should be put up in solid iron drums, silicate soda in wooden barrels, and carbonate of soda in sacks. Correspondence may be in English. References.

Extensive plans for the manufacture of coke and the various chemicals obtainable by the by-product type of oven are being formulated by the Fairmont By-Product Corporation of Fairmont, W. Va. This company has been chartered with an authorized capital of $500,000. Its ultimate plans contemplate an investment of $5,500,000 for building 110 by-product coke ovens and $750,000 for constructing an industrial city.

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